The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4946. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Another Reform Meeting to be Held in Hyde Park.

Francis Joseph to Return the Visit of the Emperor Napoleon.

Death of the Chilian Minister to Belgium.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for a Mass Meeting of the Friends of Reform.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1—Evening.

The leaders of the Reform movement have made arrangements for another grand meeting of the supporters of Reform, in Hyde Park on Monday next, for the purpose of protesting against any cutting down of the franchise extended by the Reform Bill as it passed the House of Commons. An immense attendance is anticipated.

Third Day of the Goodwood Races.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1—Evening.

To-day was the third day of the Goodwood races, and the events included the great one of the meeting, viz.: the run for the Goodwood Cup. The attendance was very large, and the scene of exciting interest. *Vauban*, the defeated favorite for the Derby, won the "Cup," for which he had also been made a hot favorite. The leading horses came in in the following order: *Vauban* 1, *Tynedale* 2, and *Regalia* 3.

AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph to Return the Visit of the Emperor Napoleon.

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will return the visit of the Emperor of the French at an early day.

BELGIUM.

Death of the Minister of Chili.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, Aug. 1.

MANUEL CORVALLO, the Minister of Chili at this capital, died to-day.

IRELAND.

The Distress in Counties Mayo and Connemara Much Exaggerated.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Aug. 1—Evening.

The reported distress in Counties Mayo and Connemara from famine has been much exaggerated, and affairs have now assumed a much more cheerful aspect.

FRANCE.

A New Russian Loan to be Offered in the Market.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 1—Evening.

A new Russian loan is to be offered in this market next week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1—Noon.

The tendancy for all descriptions of securities is better, as the feeling that war was approaching between France and Prussia is declining.

Consols for money.....94¼
U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds.....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....77
Erie Railway Shares.....48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..22½

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £205,000 within the past week.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 1—Evening.

United States Bonds closed unchanged from last quotations.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 1—Noon.

COTTON is quiet and steady; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.....10¼d.
Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for the crops. Flour, 29s. for Southern. Corn, 35s. for new. Barley, 3s. Oats, 4s. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 50s. Cheese, 52s. Beef, 140s. Pork, 72s. Bacon, 43s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. Resin, Common, 7s.; Fine, 16s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum, Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 4½d. Tallow, £4s. 6d. Clover-seed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 32s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10. Linseed Oil, £41 4s. Sperm Oil, £190. Whale Oil, £82.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening at 49 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 1—3 P. M.

The Cotton market is firmer, but no improvement in prices is reported. California Wheat is quoted at 10s. 9d. ₩ cental.

In the Provision market Beef has advanced to 140s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 1—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¼d.
Middling Orleans.....10¾d.

The sales of the day amounted to 12,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and the market for Goods and Yarns is heavy, and prices are declining.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed with a declining tendency. Corn 35s. ₩ quarter for new Mixed Western. California Wheat 12s. 9d. ₩ cental. Oats, Barley and Peas unchanged in price.

PROVISIONS—Lard 50s. Cheese 52s. Pork 72s., and Beef 142s. 6d., ₩ bbl. Bacon 43s.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common 7s., and fine 16s.; Ashes 31s., for Pots; Spirits of Turpentine 31s.; Petroleum—Spirits 9d.; refined 1s. 4½d. ₩ gallon. Tallow 44s. 6d.; Cloverseed 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1—Evening.

Sugar and Iron are unchanged. Other articles unchanged.

Advices from Antwerp, dated noon to-day, report Petroleum nominal at 48 francs ₩ bbl.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Continuation of the Summing Up for the Defence—Mr. Merrick's Argument.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Merrick resumed his address to the jury, and said that he observed a few errors in the report of the remarks made by him yesterday, but he knew it must be incomplete, as it did not profess to be a stenographic report. He simply made the statement in order that the counsel for the prosecution might be advised, and not led into error in making a comparison with the official report.

Mr. Merrick then resumed the consideration o Sergt. Dye's testimony, and contended that Mr. Keischer contradicted him. Sergt. Dye also said that the lady he spoke to was of middle age, and was wrapped in a shawl. This lady, Mr. Merrick contended, was not Mrs. Surratt, for Mrs. Lambert, a lady whose character is not questioned, and who had no motive to speak aught but the truth, testifies to holding with a soldier the identical conversation which Sergt. Dye alleges he had with Mrs. Surratt. All the features, time and circumstances correspond. If Dye had such a conversation with Mrs. Surratt, and another soldier had a similar conversation with Mrs. Lambert, it was certainly a remarkable coincidence. He did not think the jury would convict the prisoner upon such testimony as that of Sergt. Dye. The other witness who says he saw Surratt at the theatre on the day of the assassination is Mr. Rhodes, who says he was attracted by curiosity and entered into the theatre, and he there saw a man who he now identifies as the prisoner. Mr. Merrick reviewed Rhodes' testimony, and this witness, he contended, was contradicted, because it was in proof, as sworn by Baybold, that a man could not have retreated from one box to the other, as there was only one box there. There was no place where the man could have retreated to unless he came out by the door that Rhodes entered. Rhodes says all was quiet. Lambert and others contradict him, and say a rehearsal was going on at the hour mentioned by Rhodes. Again Rhodes swears that the curtain was down, while Lambert, who was the painter all day, says the curtain was not down, and it has been shown that it was not the custom to keep the curtain up during the day. It is also shown that the doors of the theatre were locked, and that there was no admission during the day. These two witnesses, Dye and Rhodes, are the only two that bring Surratt near the theatre, and the jury must conclude that neither are reliable. The next witness to Surratt's presence is Mr. Vanderpool, who says he saw Surratt in a concert hall. He told his story straight enough, but there was not a juror who did not see in the face of the witness a doubt in the truth, and after the close of his testimony he makes a remark which indicated the character of a blackguard, after he had given the testimony—the perjurer. To meet Vanderpool's testimony, it is shown that there was no music, no dancing, no revelry, no round table in that hall that afternoon. Was it some other hall than that designated by Vanderpool that he saw Surratt? It is beneath the dignity of contempt to further speak of the testimony of such a man. Cushing and Coleman say they saw Surratt talk to Booth on that day; but their testimony is met by a singular circumstance, and it seems as though Providence enabled the defence to meet by direct proof what was put in evidence by the prosecution in this instance. Mathews shows that it was he who was talking to Booth, and that it was not Surratt. Grillo thinks he saw Surratt at Willard's Hotel, but he is by no means positive. He does not swear certainly. There is no proof so difficult as that of identity, and can the face of a man seen two years ago casually, be now positively recognized? Features make but a slight impression until they become buried in the human mind. Conversation, manner, deportment and bearing stamp the recollection of a man upon the memory, but the features cannot make so great an impression. Another witness upon whom they rely is Ramsdell, who says that on the morning of the 15th of April he met a horseman who was very anxious about the pickets, and who sneered when asked if he had heard about the President's assassination, and he testifies he thinks Surratt is the man, and when the prisoner turns round he says "he has seen his back before." This evidence is too ridiculous to be entertained. Another witness is John Lee, who has been overwhelmed with infamy. He (Merrick) referred to Lee as one link in the chain that smells rank in the nostrils of honest men, and he (Lee) is a specimen as showing the mass of corruption brought here by the Government. Wood, the colored barber, who says he shaved Surratt, is another of their main reliances. He says McLaughlin was with Surratt, without money, but the defence have shown that McLaughlin was not at the barber-shop at all, and his character is impeached upon that point, at least. The time at which Wood says he shaved him is not fixed in the cross-examination, but was brought out in the examination in chief. He says it was at 9 o'clock, and that he had been first up to shave Mr. Seward. At 9 o'clock in the morning it is well known that the barber-shop is well crowded, and will the jury believe that a barber can fix one especial individual as being at his shop at a particular hour? Here was a place of rendezvous, and crowds going through the same operation; but after a lapse of two years Surratt is identified as the man who was shaved. But the conclusive answer to Wood's testimony is in the position in which the prosecution have placed Surratt. They show that Surratt left Elmira at Williamsport. Mr. Koontz said that train would have arrived here at 10:20 o'clock in the morning, and it was a physical impossibility for him to have been in the barber's shop at 9 o'clock. But another circumstance. He says he has a clean shave all around his face, and he says Surratt had no goatee. Every witness in the case gives him a goatee at the time this barber says he had no beard. Now, however slight a circumstance that may be ordinarily, it becomes a material circumstance once with a barber. But feeling themselves grow weak, the prosecution produce William C. Cleaver. He was surprised when he saw that man come upon the stand—a man who had been convicted of a crime without a name. It was murder, and not murder alone, but murder most foul and unnatural. Has the United States Government become so low that it must use such tools? Not Cleaver alone, but Cleaver manipulated by Conover; and not Conover alone, but Conover manipulated by Ashley! Incarcerated with this man Conover, the schemer and deviser of all the perjury of the Arsenal trial—Conover, the villain tool of a master scarcely better—Conover, the tutor of conspiracy, who sits beside the counsel for the prosecution—this man Cleaver, manipulated by Conover, and dug out by Ashley, is brought here to ask the jury to take his oath against this young man! Ah! gentlemen of the jury, not only disbelieve, but spurn such testimony from you. David C. Reed is also relied upon, but he Mr. Merrick contended, was contradicted at every point. Who is David C. Reed? Does he deal out "liquid fire." Ah! not for the money the "liquid fire" would bring, but that he might rob the victim at his faro bank! The counsel for the prosecution said that one of the witnesses dealt out "liquid fire." Ah! you, gentlemen, know the character of Reed in this community, and it is unnecessary for me to speak of him further.

Another witness is Susan Ann Jackson. Her testimony, when she said she saw John Surratt on that night, made an impression on the jury; but she went too far, and it was shown that she never before made such testimony before Capt. Olcott when she was previously examined. The Government had her testimony in the Bureau of Military Justice, and that it did not correspond with the testimony given here. She was then on the stand, and the prosecution knew it and did not check her. He (Mr. Merrick) was, after that evidence, prepared to believe more about this prosecution than before. This woman was contradicted by Rachael Hawkins, by Elizabeth Seaver, and by Susan's own husband. Susan says she did not know Eliza, and her husband says she did. Rachael says that at the assassination Susan said she had not seen Surratt for two weeks; but that is not the only one, for Mr. Clarvoe says she told him she had not seen Mr. Surratt for two weeks, and there is not a man upon the jury who will not believe Mr. Clarvoe. Miss Fitzpatrick also settles this question, for she says when Surratt was there on the 3d of April she got him some supper, and it was then that Mrs. Surratt said to Susan, pointing to John, "This is my son; don't he look like Annie?" But there is also beside this good angel, the bad angel of the case. Miss Fitzpatrick testifies to contradict Susan, and the fiend of the case comes in also to contradict her. Weichman, the fiend, the accursed fiend, whose conscience is driven before him with fire and lashing hail, says Surratt did not take supper with his mother on April 14. Susan Jackson's testimony was then shown to be false. But he (Mr. M.) believed, with a full belief and consciousness of all he was saying, that that woman was lying with the full knowledge of the United States Government. St. Marie says that Surratt admits his presence here, but it was doubtful if the jury believed him. Why is St. Marie here to betray his friend? The jingle of the yellow earth has been the knell of many a man's honesty. What brought St. Marie here? Does he so love America that he would give up Surratt merely for that love? Mr. Merrick here spoke against the use of spies and informers as most detestable to the Government, and said St. Marie was one of these infernal paid spies. He thought he had now shown that none of the witnesses who swore to Surratt's presence here were to be credited. Was it not most remarkable that nine of Surratt's acquaintances saw him here. Booth was at Mrs. Surratt's at 10 o'clock, and if that was headquarters, why did not the prisoner go there? Holloban and even Weichman says he was not here; but there is also a voice from the grave, a nameless grave it is true. But Mrs. Surratt says he was not there. Clarvoe asks Mrs. Surratt where John is, and she replies she had a letter from him that day; and she had not seen him for two weeks. It is not proper to give Mrs. Surratt's declaration in evidence, but that voice comes from the grave to protect her boy. The prosecution broke the covenants of the grave and brought Mrs. Surratt here before one word was uttered about her by the defence, and she sits beside her child to protect him. Her spirit is here—a mother speaking for her son and testifying in his behalf. Let gentlemen be careful lest the scheme they now devise to cover a former crime drag them not down yet lower and deeper. He would say no more upon that subject, but in its proper place he would say what he had to say. The theory that he was here is then cast down. His living friends say he was not here, and his mother's voice comes from the grave as a last protection for her boy, and she says he was not here—and he was not here. They got him at Montreal on the 12th of April, and put him on the New-York train at 8 P.M. They admit that on the 13th he was in Elmira. They start him from Elmira at 10 A. M. on the 13th, and they must have him here at 9 A. M., in time for Wood, the barber, to shave him. Leaving at 3 P. M. on the 12th, he reaches Albany at 5:40 on the 13th. If he had come to New-York he could have reached Washington at 7 on the 14th. That was the route intended by the Government officers, but the testimony was too strong, and they must account for his presence at Elmira. Mr. Merrick contended that from the moving of the bodies it was a physical impossibility for Surratt to have reached Washington in time by coming to Albany and Canandaigua. Here is a physical impossibility, that he could have reached Washington by the route they say he came. They did not know that the trains could not run, and when they found it out then they should have abandoned their case; and if he (Mr. Merrick) had been the prosecuting officer, with these physical facts staring him in the face, he would have abandoned the case. But suppose they got him to Elmira, what follows? They tried to get him out of Elmira, but it did not enter their minds how they should in the first place get him to Elmira. Now they have him in Elmira in the unprecedented short time of 13 hours from Montreal. And how did they get him out? He is at Elmira between 8 and 10 o'clock. And how did they get him out? They put a man on the stand who says he brought Mr. Dubarry down. Mr. Fitch, a witness, says no train left after 8 o'clock; nor if there had, there would have been a memorandum, as the record shows all the passenger trains, and all the freight trains. Passengers coming down at 8 o'clock, would lay at Williamsport till 10 o'clock at night. They bring him to Williamsport, and there Montgomery carries him across.

Mr. Bradley—Not Montgomery.

Mr. Merrick—Yes, Montgomery; for Montgomery made him. Montgomery paid and bought the ferryman—Montgomery, Conover's pet and the prosecution's right-hand man. Conover made Montgomery, and Montgomery made Dorban, the drone who testified here. Dorban, a backwoodsman, recognises a particular coat, and why does that coat figure here? Why does not Reed see the coat? Why does not Wood see it?—Wood, who shaved him, dust and travel-soiled as he was! Ah! Montgomery did not do his work well! The prosecution should have waited until his partner, Conover, was out of the Penitentiary. Mr. Merrick begged the jury would pardon this digression, and referring again to the morning trains, he argued there was no testimony to bring Surratt here at all on the 14th of April. It was a physical impossibility for him to have been here in spite of gravel trains and harries and the ferry impelled by Montgomery. But it is said that Booth wrote to Surratt from New-York to come on, and that they had changed their plans. Booth left New-York on April 7, and Surratt did not leave Montreal until the 13th. He certainly, then, was not very anxious to obey the command of Booth. He supposed Booth was in New-York, but according to the testimony of the prosecution "this Beelzebub did not know where his Satan was." Is it not a remarkable circumstance that the second conspirator did not know where his chief was? Why should Surratt go to Elmira? The prosecution said he was there in aid of the scheme, but the jury would not allow it to be shown why Surratt was there, as it was not shown that it had any connection with the conspiracy. Why, then, was Surratt taken to Elmira if there was no connection at that place with the conspiracy?

At this point, 12:15, the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon the reassembling of the Court Mr. Merrick resumed his remarks and said he thought he had shown that the testimony in regard to Surratt's presence here was not to be relied upon, and that from its infamous character it soiled the whole case for the prosecution. He thought he had also demonstrated that it was a physical impossibility for Surratt to have got here. It will be remembered also that none of his friends saw him here, and he (Mr. Merrick) thought the alibi had been proved beyond a possibility of a doubt, for his presence had been proven in Elmira by as respectable witnesses as were brought upon the stand. In reference to the belief in a witness, a juror believes a man or does not believe him, according to the instincts of nature. Mr. Stewart fixes Surratt in Elmira. The jury heard Carroll's testimony, and that witness has not been contradicted. A witness was called to contradict Carroll, but, instead of contradicting, he confirms him. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Cass testify in the manner of unmistakable truth to Surratt's presence in Elmira. Mr. Cass positively identifies Surratt as being in Elmira on the 15th. He says he positively recognized him, not by face only, but by voice, action, deportment and manner. Three witnesses for the defence do not swear to features, but they recognise him from action, conversation and manner. Let Dr. Bissell, throw his testimony out if you choose, and throw him to the other side, where he can find congenial witnesses, and Surratt's presence in Elmira is still proven. Another circumstance is worthy of consideration. All these Elmira witnesses for the defence identify the peculiar coat worn by Surratt, and we show that the coat was made in Montreal; and we find him wearing the coat in Elmira; and on his return to Elmira the prosecution shows him to be there in that identical coat. No witness for the prosecution sees him in that coat except Montgomery and Dorban. Having then shown that Surratt was not there, that Surratt had no connection with Booth from April 7, 1865, to the present time, it is a circumstance to show that he was not in the conspiracy. He was not in the conspiracy to kill, and he did not leave Montreal on Booth's mandate. McMillian says Surratt told him that Booth surrendered him because the plan was changed. What plan? Is it shown what plan was changed? There was to be a change of plan, but is it shown what plan was changed? McMillian's testimony must be taken with great allowance, for he has been rewarded glitteringly. But another circumstance acknowledges that he is entitled to the reward if any reward is to be given. It must be remembered, also, in McMillian's testimony, that he falsified about the receipt given to Mr. Boucher. In considering McMillian's testimony that of Cameron must be taken with it. (Mr. Merrick read Cameron's testimony to show that McMillian was contradicted.) There are certain circumstances that may justify the jury in believing there was a plan to abduct. But it must be remembered that the President was not killed in a scheme to abduct, and the following showed a new conspiracy, with which the parties in the conspiracy to abduct had nothing to do. But the prosecution say that Cameron is not to be believed, and they bring witnesses to discredit him; but they say he is not to be believed because he has rebel sympathies, and this question has been gone into to prove a character for veracity. He (Mr. Merrick) was not a Secessionist, and never was, but he feared the end of the rebellion, because he saw a spirit in the distance that actuated the dominant party, and that would tear down the principles of the Constitution, and he was not mistaken, for that party is now endeavoring to tear down the President in order that they might get at the Constitution. He did not defend the high treason of the South—but there were as honorable men South as there were North. Now that peace has come, and he saw treason, not in arms, but treason in peace, blotting out the States, he sorrowed more for his country than he did during all the dark days of the war. He did not despair that eventually all would come right, for the bad could not triumph. But, that peace may come early, let us abandon the spirit of recrimination, and abandon the opinion that a Southern man cannot tell the truth. Such crimination and recrimination are neither patriotic nor just nor Christian. But let us see if there was any conspiracy to be abandoned. They first found a conspiracy in April, 1864, by three men standing upon the street corner, and then Mrs. Hudspeth finds others, which is again tortured into an evidence of conspiracy to murder by pistol, dagger or poison, and much is made of the fact that Harold was then an apothecary's clerk, when it is shown that he never put up but one prescription. There is no evidence then that Surratt ever knew Booth. Booth had at that time never been at Mrs. Surratt's house. But they say Surratt furnished the arms and put them away for T. B. and at Surrattsville. Now what does all that amount to? Here were a number of young men who earnestly sympathised with the South; they may have helped people across the river, and the arms may have been there for their protection. There may have been a plan even to abduct, and if it had been attempted the men engaged in it would have been, no doubt, executed. But it might have been as an act of war. It has passed into history that there were Confederate prisoners North and Federal prisoners South, who were starving, and that the North was to blame for a non-exchange of prisoners, and there might have been a wild scheme to abduct Mr. Lincoln, not to kill him, but to force an exchange. He (Mr. Merrick) did not blame Mr. Lincoln for the non-exchange of prisoners, and he could pass on high as concerning upon him as Mr. Carrington. But much is made also of the fact that Surratt owned horses, and this, it is argued, is evidence of a conspiracy. But when was the conspiracy to kill found? Booth's diary settles that being definitely and conclusively and shows that the plan was formed at that very day Richmond had fallen, and the Confederacy was passing away. Booth, with an inflamed mind, saw what he had loved passing away, and he then alone conceived the idea of murder, as the diary plainly shows, and there is no evidence that the conspiracy was formed an hour before the time specified in the diary. The gentleman cannot get rid of the testimony in the diary, and you must take the formation of the conspiracy as from Booth, who was the only man who could give any information upon the subject. Booth says he wrote a letter for the *fashionable* Mary, in that letter? The defence wanted to get its declaration in, but the Court ruled it out as he (Mr. Merrick) thought wrongfully. For what motive would Booth have had to tell a lie at that time. The diary must be taken as evidence, and it makes a case too plain to resist. But they still claim a verdict. Who claims a verdict in this case? He (Mr. Merrick) saw two parts in this case; one was the Government of the United States, represented by the District-Attorney; the Attorney-General represents the United States, and why is not the Assistant Attorney-General here?

Mr. Pierrepont said if an answer was wanted he would say yes.

Mr. Bradley asked if Mr. Pierrepont represented the Attorney-General?

Mr. Pierrepont said he did.

Mr. Merrick said he thought it different; but why was it necessary to employ additional counsel? And what was behind all this? Mr. Merrick here referred to some remarks made by Mr. Pierrepont early in the trial, in which he said that the trial would not at rest reports about certain individuals, and it was promised that records would be produced. Where are these records? They were brought here once and were withdrawn. Why was this? Did they find at the end of the record a recommendation to mercy for Mrs. Surratt, which the President never saw? Would that record have shown that mercy was not denied the President? Can the spoke of that day ever be forgotten? Daughter and philanthropist went to the Executive Mansion to ask a respite for Mrs. Surratt and access was denied. Mr. Merrick depicted the visit of Anna Surratt to the President, when she was denied access, and he asked, Who stood in the way? Does the remembered of the Secretary of War, or the head of the Bureau of Military Justice now check them? Or is it true that one who protested against that interview now sleeps in the waters of the Hudson, and that another blew his own brains out in Kansas? Was there not something behind this case? Is it not known that in the Lower House of Congress public accusations were brought against the Secretary of War and Mr. Bingham, and others? What has the Bureau of Military Justice to do with this case? And yet Judge Holt takes a deep interest in this case. The Bureau of Military Justice is a part of the Executive Department, and yet he has been manipulating the witnesses in this case. Why all this? Judge Holt has certainly lost his discretion in this pursuit. In continuation Mr. Merrick contended that the Bureau of Military Justice knew of the falsity of much of this evidence and withheld it from this Court. Mr. Carrington too, has torn the very cerement of the grave and brought Mrs. Surratt here for trial. Is it not enough to try the living? Or, will the prosecution not the gnome and tear the corps from the grave and hang it also? Mrs. Surratt is here and her presence has been felt. It is present always with Judge Holt, and he cannot bid the spirit down, and when they come to stand before the bar of God Mrs. Surratt will there appear against Judge Holt. Mr. Carrington said the members of the Military Commission were denounced as murderers. Not so! He (Mr. Merrick) did not denounce the Commission, although that Court was declared illegal, but he did denounce the men who stood behind and who suppressed material facts, and would not let the diary be known. They proved the toothpick and the spear, but not the diary; and now they bring the diary to commit another murder; and now will the prosecution try the dead as well as the living. A priest was put upon the stand, and he gave Mrs. Surratt the consolation of religion. He was not permitted to say what Mrs. Surratt said. Tottering to the scaffold between two priests, with the world behind her and eternity before her, and her load of guilt laid at the feet of her Saviour, why was not her declaration admitted? Did they fear she would lie? No! but hardness of heart. Reckless of guilt and indifferent of justice, they would not let her voice be heard. But still it falls upon their ears, that voice of the woman in a nameless grave, whose very body has been refused to a pleading daughter. But the District-Attorney says that Surratt fled, and flight is an evidence of guilt; and it is said he deserted his mother. He did not know his mother's extremity until after she was hung, or about that time. Flight in Surratt's case was no confession; for under the circumstances, Mr. Merrick argued, any man would have fled as power had rendered the place of the curse of justice. In this trial, Mr. Merrick said, some allusion had been made to the Catholic Church in connection with the trial, and he proceeded to defend that Church from the accusation that had been brought against her. That Church, he contended, taught obedience to authority, and the good faith of that Church was evinced when the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli gave up Surratt at the demand of this Government. The Catholic Church is on the side of mercy. It protects the fleeing criminal when he is believed to be innocent, but it gives him up when a presumption of guilt is raised. The District-Attorney asked the jury to vindicate the loyalty of this District by a verdict of guilty. He (Mr. Merrick) asked them to be loyal, but loyal to the Constitution and to their own consciences. There had been blood enough shed in this country, and it was now time that the flow had ceased. No man felt a greater horror of the crime that resulted in the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN than himself. Already four have been hung and others are suffering. Three years ago there was in this city a happy household fire. There sat a mother and a sister and children into womanhood, and a daughter, a young man just reaching manhood. He would have the jury remember the changes that have come over that scene; the bright fire is extinguished, the mother sleeps in a nameless felon's grave; the daughter, bereaved and broken-hearted, drags out a wretched life, and the son is here before you on trial for his life. May Almighty God so guide your judgment and enlighten your convictions that the remembrance of the day and of your verdict may hereafter and forever be a sweet and pleasant recollection. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention.

Judge Fisher asked Mr. Bradley if he was ready to proceed to-day.

Mr. BRADLEY said he would prefer to wait until to-morrow, and he did not know whether he would then address the jury. If he did his address would be very short.

The Court then at 2:30 took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Spanish War Against Chili and Peru—Arrival of Iron-Clads at Rio Janeiro—New Forts at Callao.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Payta* arrived on the 20th inst. from South American ports.

CHILI.

There is scarcely any news of importance from Chili since my last. News had been received by the overland mail from Buenos Ayres, which states that the *Numancia* and three other iron-clads from Cuba had arrived at Rio Janeiro, under MENDEZ NUNEZ, to renew hostilities against Chili and Peru. This news has created quite a panic among the foreign merchants at Valparaiso. The Government has declared that they will wage a defensive war only, but will risk no remote expeditions, if even provoked thereto.

The railroad, under the superintendence of the Chief-Engineer, Mr. W. O. BARBEE, between Tongoi and Tamaya, distance about forty-two miles, was formally opened on the 18th day of June, and it is reported that the shareholders of this Company will be much benefited by their speculation, owing to the great advantages offered in the mineral resources of the district of Tamaya.

The petition asking the Government for an exclusive privilege and a subvention for the Telegraph Company which proposes to unite the port of Calders with Panama, was not granted, the Government considering it had not the power to grant it. The solicitants have had recourse to Congress.

PERU.

The latest date from this Republic is to the 13th inst. In Callao three new forts are being erected, which are supposed to be impregnable, and President PRADO appears ready to demonstrate to the Spaniards and to the world that he is the right man in the right place.

In port are the United States ships *Powhatan* and *Wateree*.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Co.'s steamer *Salvador* arrived on the 19th inst., bringing passengers and cargo for Liverpool, Southampton, St. Nazaire, New-York, San Francisco and Panama, and also in specie three packages, value $7,042, for Southampton, and six packages, value $2,840, for Panama.

There is no news of importance received from Central American ports by this arrival.

Presidency of the United States of Colombia—Invitation to Gen. Santos Gutierres.

The *Boletin Official* publishes the following decree of the Acting President of the United States of Colombia, calling the first *Designado*, Gen. SANTOS GUTIERRES, to return and take charge of the Presidency:

The President of the United States of Colombia, in fulfillment of Article 83 of the Constitution, Decrees:

ART. 1. The citizen who at present exercises the Federal Executive power being only the second *Designado* elected by Congress, on account of the absence of the first *Designado*, Gen. SANTOS GUTIERRES, cites him to return immediately and take charge of the Executive.

ART. 2. In sending this citation to Gen. GUTIERREZ, the Secretary of the Interior will inform him, in the name of the Executive, of the political circumstances which have taken place since the 22nd of the present month in this city.

Given in BOGOTA, 26th of May, 1867.

SANTOS ACOSTA.

Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations, CARLOS MARTIN.

In consideration of the foregoing decree, a telegraphic dispatch was forwarded to Europe via New-York, informing Gen. GUTIERREZ thereof, so that he may be expected at Santa Martha by the French steamer on the 29th inst.

Sinking of the Steamer G. B. Amen in the Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The *G. B. Amen* was sunk in the Missouri River, near Claysville, yesterday. The steamer was valued at $65,000, and was insured for $45,000 in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New-York Companies. It is probable that she can be raised.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Assembling of the Radical Republican Convention.

Immense Gathering of White and Black Citizens.

Meetings of the Botts and Hunnicutt Factions.

The Hunnicutt Wing Adopts the Platform of the April Convention.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 1.

This morning, at an early hour, the neighborhood of the African Church was filled by about 3,000 blacks, awaiting the opening of the doors, and the streets were alive with others coming to the place appointed for the meeting of the Convention. The Republican headquarters and the hotels looked lively with politicians arranging matters for the day.

At 11 o'clock the doors of the church were opened, and the building was instantly filled, still leaving about 3,000 blacks outside. Up to this time very few of the white Republicans recently appointed by the County Convention had made their appearance, the whites present, about fifty in number, being chiefly delegates who had attended the April Convention. A motion was made inside to adjourn to the capitol square, and the crowd outside, mistaking it to be carried, hurried off to that point.

Mr. J. W. HUNNICUT made a short address to those inside in favor of adjourning to the square. He counseled harmony in the deliberations of the body, for they were this day looked to by the whole country, and by hundreds of thousands of blacks whose fathers had looked prayerfully forward to such a day as this. The rebels of Richmond and their press were looking joyfully for a disturbance in the Convention, and he wanted them disappointed. This was a mass Convention, and he wanted all Republicans represented in it. Those who could not indorse the Republican platform adopted by the Convention of April might go home, as they were not wanted here. Any men who came here to break up the Republican Party in Virginia were scoundrels and hypocrites, and would meet the odium they merited.

Mr. TUCKER, of Alexandria, moved the appointment of fifty able bodied men to clear the ground and keep order for the Convention at the Capitol-square, which motion being carried, the Convention adjourned.

Those who first arrived at the square found a Conservative delegate addressing about 1,000 blacks. He protested against three or four men ruling the Convention, or the overawing of the interior delegations by such an immense crowd from Richmond. The delegations would indorse the April platform, if they could only hear it. [A voice—"You could have said it if you had been here in April."]

The announcement was then made that the Convention was assembling on the other side of the Capitol, and some of the audience left. Another Conservative arose and commenced protesting against proscribing any man now for his past political opinions. The Republican Party, he said, was not strong enough in the State to throw away such aid. It was not strong enough in the North either. Look at Gen. BUTLER, who did more than any other man at the Charleston Convention to bring on this war. [A voice here cut the speaker short by announcing that the crowd must walk around to the other side, and it left *en masse*, jeering the speaker as it left.]

On the other side was assembled one of the largest crowds of blacks ever seen in Richmond, with a considerable sprinkling of whites.

Amid a good deal of confusion caused by the immense crowd, Mr. JOHN HAWKHURST, of Alexandria, was chosen temporary Chairman, and CHARLES WHITTLESEY, of Alexandria, temporary Secretary.

A recess of two hours was had to give time for a Committee to be formed of one from each delegation. The different delegations met under the trees in the square.

In the meantime the other wing had printed and distributed the following handbill:

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the State Convention of unconditional Union men, called to meet in the African Church of this city, at 12 o'clock to-day, will meet in the hall of the House of Delegates this evening, at 8 o'clock, to perfect the organization of the Republican Party of Virginia. Every delegate is requested to be prompt in attendance. None other than regularly appointed delegates will be admitted into the hall. Signed by the Committee of Arrangements.

During the recess several short addresses were made, all of them relating to the course of JOHN MINOR BOTTS and his clique, and the proposed Convention called by the hand-bill. Mr. BOTTS was denounced as desiring to make the Republican Party of the State subservient to his own party, or break it up.

There were loud cries for Mr. BOTTS, and a proposition was made to invite him to explain his position, but it failed.

Rev. Mr. GIVEN then made an address, and the Convention formally reassembled about 5 o'clock.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported in favor of appointing all the old officers of the April Convention, and recommended that the platform of that Convention be adopted without alteration.

The report as to the officers was adopted, and Mr. JOHN HAWKHURST was declared the permenent Chairman.

The recommendation as to the platform gave rise to an excited debate. Mr. BOTTS, of Norfolk, said if the Convention, which was termed a mass meeting, adopted the platform, it would have nothing to do but go home, and if they did that, then the meeting held by the other wing to-night, calling itself a Convention, would remain in session two or three days, adopt a platform, appoint an executive committee, and the Republicans would go into the campaign with two parties, which would be ruinous.

He was followed by Rev. J. W. HUNNICUTT who urged the propriety of adjourning until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, in order to give the other wing who had not attended this meeting time to come in. If they would not come in the blame would be upon themselves.

Several motions were made to adjourn and failed.

Great confusion reigned around the Speaker's stand. Messrs. BAKER and SPERLING, both white, attempted to address the body, Mr. BAKER declaring that he would speak, as the meeting had adjourned, and Mr. SPERLING taking the opposite, the colored Sergeant-at-Arms seized Mr. BAKER to put him off, and a row seemed imminent.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice, and the meeting was declared to be adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The appointed meeting, or Republican Convention, at the Capital, to-night, did not take place. In its stead, a number of the members of to-day's Convention appeared and organized a meeting in the hall of the House of Delegates, FIELDS COOK, a colored delegate, in the chair. Several persons made speeches complaining of the action of the Convention to-day, as hurried and unfair.

Mr. CRENSHAW, (white,) of Henrico, complained that FRANKLIN STEARNS, who had been appointed by that county delegation to represent it on the Committee on Organization, had been rejected.

R. D. REMELEY, (colored) Radical, of Alexandria, denounced the way the Convention was conducted, and the country delegates were crowded out by the Richmond representatives. It was, he said, a premeditated affair, as the State Central Committee stayed in the back door and arranged matters, while the rightful delegates from other parts of the State were kept locked out until all was ready. He protested against the meeting to-day. It was no Convention, and should not be called so. He wanted all classes and everybody represented at a Convention, and hoped the colored men would see that such a one was held. He wanted to hear what Mr. BOTTS had to say. He did not intend, nor did the colored people intend, to be led up Mr. HUNNICUTT, or Mr. BOTTS, or any one else who wanted to use them for the purpose of getting office.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. BOTTS, and see if he would address the meeting to-night on invitation.

Mr. BOTTS declined, though it is understood he will address the meeting to-morrow morning.

It is stated by influential Republicans that the meeting called for to-night did not take place, because negotiations are in progress which will avert a split in the party.

Caucuses are being held to-night to arrange for to-morrow. The platform drawn up by Mr. BOTTS, and which was unanimously approved by the Conservative wing of the party last night, asserts that secession is treason and treason is a crime. It advocates free speech without licentiousness, the payment of the public debt, and the repudiation of the Confederate debt; a liberal system of internal improvement.

The following is the last paragraph:

Tenth—General amnesty and restoration to all, civil and political rights to the rank and file of the army, to the great body of the people who were misled and seduced into the war by mere artful and wicked men, or who were forced by the conscription or otherwise; but, exclusion from all political power hereafter to those who were instrumental, either by speaking, writing or preaching, in bringing on the war by which this State was reduced to division, humiliation, penury and ruin, as unfit custodians of the public honor and general prosperity of the State.

This is nothing more and nothing less than they would do with all opposed to them, who have committed no crime,

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Naval Review for the Sultan—A Grand Spectacle Spoiled by a Rain-Storm—The Banquet at Guildhall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

On Wednesday morning, July 17, twenty large trains were sent on the Southwestern Railway, from London to Southampton, and nearly as many by the London, Brighton and South Coast Line, from London to Portsmouth. A naval review in England has wonderful attractions. These trains started between 5 and 8 o'clock, a royal train carrying the Sultan and Prince of Wales, and Parliamentary trains carrying Lords, and ladies, and the Commons and their ladies. The many thousands of patriotic sight-seers went before or after these, and all went in a dreary, driving rain, with the wind blowing half a gale. The country looked dreary, and the prospect of seeing the review was not encouraging.

Arriving on the Hampshire coast, the reality was worse than any one had imagined. Not a ship of the whole squadron of forty-nine vessels, 22,500 horse-power, and 102,000 tons, so much as weighed anchor. There they lay all the day, not in the Bay of Biscay O, but in the narrow channel between the Isle of Wight and the English coast, rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, at times concealed by the thick weather, then coming out all the more grandly from their obscurity. The Queen's yacht, Capt. His Serene Highness Prince LEININGEN, with Her Majesty and the Sultan on board, steamed gallantly through the fleet, which poured out its thunders as they passed. Spite of the gale the yards were manned, and adventurous sailors were found ready to cheer their Sovereign from the trucks of the lofty three-deckers, those wooden-walls which were brought out as archæological curiosities, and to contrast the navy of the past with that of the present—perhaps of the future. It was a gallant sight, if one could have seen it. The flashes of the guns were visible, rending their sulphurous way through the darkness. And a cannonade in a gale, with driving rain and roaring waves, has elements of the sublime. Its thunders were clearly heard 150 miles distant.

Again, and again, the fleet saluted Queen and Sultan. The Queen conferred upon the Imperial Moslem the sacred Order of the Garter, which makes him, I believe, a Christian Knight, and the Sultan, no doubt, has conferred upon the Prince of Wales some Saracenic order which will make him a good Mahomedan.

Mr. SAMUDA, M. P., a shipbuilder, asked the Secretary of the Navy, or First Lord of the Admiralty, why the fleet could not weigh anchor when the Queen's yachts and numerous other steamers went all about them. But it is one thing to manage a single vessel, and another to manœuvre a large fleet in a gale of wind, especially when that fleet has fifteen iron-clads, and ranges from turret ships to old wooden three-deckers. As it is, the review has cost £50,000. The loss of a few ships would have made a very different figure. There was a noisy attack by the small gunboats upon the Portsmouth fortifications, which were as noisily defended, and with the aid of the weather, successfully. It is safe to predict that in no sham-fight will the English navy ever succeed in capturing so much as a martello tower on the English shore. This fight, though very noisy, and having a strong smell of sulphur, was mostly invisible, as were the illuminations of the whole fleet at 9 o'clock, and the "lumps" of five hundred rockets, all sent into the air at once, were too wet for much execution.

And so we had spoiled for us a very grand spectacle, which on a clear day and evening, with a gentle breeze, would have been well worth going down from London early in the morning to see. The Sultan, who is said not to be the best of sailors, and who suffered much on his voyage from Constantinople to Toulon—so much that he is going back by land—was, I have no doubt, very glad to get back safely to Buckingham Palace, where, as you will see, other trials awaited him.

For, on Thursday night, His Imperial Majesty had contracted to let the light of his magnificent countenance shine upon the City of London and its Lord Mayor. The Sultan and Prince of Wales went in state to Guildhall. All traffic was stopped at 4 o'clock. In a long and dazzling procession they went through the Strand, Temple Bar—washed clean for the occasion—Fleet-street, and so up Ludgate Hill, and around St. Paul's to Cheapside, wading through such a crowd of the great mob of London as no Sultan ever looked upon before. Oh, that somebody would photograph that London crowd, grinning and dirty, and ragged and rough, but generally, it must be confessed, orderly and good-natured, but with immense capabilities for disorder, plunder and outrage.

Guildhall had put on all its traditional splendors. It had enlarged itself to receive three thousand guests, from one Imperial Majesty and several Royal Highnesses all the way down the long scale of British classes and distinctions; for among the city guests were the Sultan, a score of Princes, foreign Ministers, Dukes and Duchesses, Marquises and Marchionesses, Earls and Countesses, Viscounts and Viscountesses, Judges, Barons, Right Honorables, Baronets, Honorables, and so down till we come to the unclassable miscellaneous, followed last of all by Aldermen and their families.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation were determined to redeem their character, which had suffered from some blunders in their Belgian *fête*; so they gave the Sultan and their guests a very nice concert, then a feast worthy of turtle-eating Aldermen, and finally a grand ball.

One might suppose that this was enough for one July evening; but while this high revel was taking place at Guildhall, a much vaster, grander, and altogether more splendid ball was going on, as a part of the welcome to the 3,000 Belgian volunteers, at Islington, where the great Agricultural Hall, famous for horse and cattle shows, and enormously fat pigs and agricultural implements—where Reform meetings have been held, and circus companies have performed, and SPURGEON preached—was now transformed into halls of dazzling light, and bowers of bliss, and so on.

Never was there in fairy spectacle a more complete transformation. Thirty thousand jets of gas and several lime lights, reflected by a hundred great mirrors, and refracted by millions of crystal prisms, furnished forth the raw material of splendor. Twelve thousand plants and flowers, from the finest gardens in the world, embellished the scene with floral beauty. A grand orchestra of 120 musicians filled the vast space with intoxicating music. A raised dais was prepared for the Prince of Wales, his attendant Royal Highnesses, and their Graces and Ladyships, the Lady Patronesses. And then the vast hall was filled with people—five thousand, I should say, in military uniforms, and double the number in evening dress.

Such a ball, with tickets at a guinea and fifteen shillings, food and wine included and unlimited, with no restriction, might be expected to be of a rather promiscuous character. It was better than I had imagined possible. It had, in fact, considering the circumstances, but one serious fault. If London gas were good, the Great Hall would have been truly splendid. The style of decoration was not in highest art, the colors being badly chosen for gaslight, but much better than is usually seen in this country, where such things are generally heavy, tasteless and ineffective. The great fault was not in decorations. It was the utter break-down and failure in management. The present writer, patiently cramped into a tight-fitting Brougham, three-fourths filled with tarleton, and goodness knows what other swelling wonders of feminine attire, was just an hour and a half going the last quarter of a mile to the ballroom, a rod at a time, with a dense, and damp, and very dirty and dreary Islington crowd close to the carriage windows, making highly complimentary but by no means welcome remarks on the female loveliness within. Then nothing but the perfection of order and arrangement could have furnished food and administered unlimited champagne and other wines to 15,000 hungry and sure to be thirsty people. The Prince of Wales and his court had a private supper-table for fifty persons, which was all that could be desired. Their serene magnificences the lady patronesses had their private table for themselves and those they chose to invite. For all the rest it was one wild, disorderly, disgraceful scramble. The tables would not hold one-tenth of the crowd. People set their plates on chairs, in their laps, on the floor. The wine ran in rivers. There was enough for the whole company to swim in, though perhaps not at the same time. The fault was not in quantity; but the military, English and Belgian, took it by assault. They could not resist unlimited champagne. The gallery floors were covered with plates of half-consumed viands and empty bottles. In no long time groups of men and women were seen on the floor, eating and drinking in affectionate proximity, surrounded by rings of empty bottles. Thousands got nothing—thousands got more than was good for them. The Belgians are strong-headed, quiet drinkers; but the fiery sherry was too much for many of them. There were scores of men hopelessly and disgustingly drunk, and more women very tipsy than I wish to see often in such an assembly, for there were at this [illegible] of the finest and noblest of the aristocracy of England, who had come from motives of hospitality and patriotism. The whole matter was just that want of plan, organization, order, regulation, control, which mars so many things in this country. It was no small thing to furnish food and drink fit for such a festival, for 15,000 people, and I have never seen a more utter and wretched failure than this part of the entertainment. With proper management, everybody could have had something, and perhaps enough, and very few would have taken too much. The ladies declare that the Belgian officers are fine fellows and excellent dancers, and that the men behaved extremely well. Considering the quantity of wine a large portion of them drank, I think they did. They carried it very well, and, if they were a little obstreperous in their "Heep, heep, hourra," the occasion, the music, the grandeur and overwhelmingness of the whole affair was some excuse for them.

MONADNOCK.

The Passage of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons—Mr. Disraeli's Speech.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

Yesterday, Monday, the 15th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, will remain memorable in English annals as having witnessed the third reading of Mr. GLADSTONE's Reform Bill, and the first step in a bloodless, but not the less pregnant, revolution. I say Mr. GLADSTONE's Reform Bill, and not Mr. DISRAELI's; for, as Lord CRANBOURNE said in his manly but melancholy speech last night—a speech which has done for Lord CRANBOURNE as much this session as Mr. LOWE's equally manly, but far more cynical, speeches last year, did for Mr. LOWE's reputation. The bill is not Mr. DISRAELI's bill, it is Mr. GLADSTONE's bill. "I see," he said, "with enormous astonishment, that the passing of this bill is spoken of as a Conservative triumph. * * * * Now, I heard the demands which the Right Hon. gentleman, the member for South Lancashire (Mr. GLADSTONE) made on the second reading of the bill. Most of the members on this side of the House thought that he was too imperious in his tone, and I do not deny that there was a stringency in the language employed which could only have been justified by the character of those to whom it was addressed. Imperious language can only be justified by the obsequiousness with which it is obeyed. Now, I have sketched lightly the demands made on that occasion by the right honorable gentleman. They are ten in number:

First, he demanded the lodger franchise. Well, the lodger franchise has been given. Secondly, and this is the only doubtful one, provision to prevent traffic in votes. That is to be contained in another bill, about the probable success of which I know nothing. My impression is, that the traffic in votes will be one of the results of this bill. The right honorable gentleman next demanded the abolition of obnoxious distinctions between compounders and non-compounders. Not only have these obnoxious distinctions been abolished, but all distinctions whatever have disappeared. This fourth demand was that the taxing franchise should be omitted. It has been omitted, Fifthly, that the dual vote should be omitted. It has been omitted. Sixthly, that the redistribution of seats must be considerably enlarged. It has been enlarged 50 per cent. Seventhly, that the county franchise must be reduced. It has been reduced to something like the point at which it stood in the proposal of last year. Eighthly, that voting papers must be omitted. To my extreme regret, voting papers have been omitted. The last two demands were that the educational and savings banks' franchises should be omitted. [Somebody sitting below the Liberal gangway here cried "Question." Lord CRANBOURNE, who was speaking with his face toward the Speaker, turned sharply round, and lowering his head with surprise and indignation—his countenance, usually smooth and placid, literally furrowed with contemptuous amazement—he repeated the word with a peculiarly shrill tone. "Question?" he asked; "Question? Why what is this but the very question?" Upon which the House cheered him to the echo.] "Remember," he went on, "that the history of this bill is quite peculiar. I venture to say there is no man in this House of Commons who can remember any bill being treated in the way this has been dealt with. No man in this House of Commons can remember a Government who have introduced a bill of this importance, and who have yielded in Committee amendments so vitally altering the whole constitution and principle of the bill, as has been done in the present instance. I venture to impress this upon the House, because I have heard it said that this bill is a Conservative triumph. If it be a Conservative triumph to have adopted the principles of your most determined adversary, (Mr. BRIGHT had just gone to his seat,) who has just come into the House—the honorable member for Birmingham; if it be a Conservative triumph to have introduced a bill guarded with precautions and securities, and to have abandoned every one of those precautions and securities at the bidding of your opponents, then in the whole course of your annals, I will venture to say, the Conservative Party has won no triumph so signal."

I cannot quote Lord CRANBOURNE's speech, but I recommend your readers who see the London *Times* to read it with care. It is in the number of Tuesday, July the 16th. Of course no mere report can convey the whole effect of a speech—and this was preëminently a speech in which the matter, very weighty and very condensed, was much enhanced by the manner, and made a deep impression on the House. I know that I am only echoing the opinion of the House of Commons, when I say that at this moment the two most popular men in Parliament are Lord CRANBOURNE and Mr. BRIGHT. Eminently insincere, eminently tortuous, eminently disreputable—I speak with great deliberation—as the whole conduct of this Parliament has been since the beginning of 1866—(I need go no further)—fanatically as they admire what they please to call Mr. DISRAELI's genius—which is only another word for the legerdemain which they invite him to perform on the blind side of their own immorality—these very men are in love with the honesty and sincerity of Lord CRANBOURNE and Mr. BRIGHT. You may think it a paradox or not. But so it is. And when Lord CRANBOURNE spoke with almost childlike simplicity and emotion in his accent—indeed he lost his voice once, and Mr. BERESFORD HOPE scrambled out of the House amid general amusement to fetch him some water—and when he apologized for appearing as the champion of a lost cause, he was encouraged with a storm of sympathy from both sides. There was none of his old patrician recklessness, nor of his bold solidity of assertion, implying suppressed defiance. He spoke very earnestly, apologetically, and in a tone of appeal, and was listened to with marked approval—by whom? By the men who have carried, and carried without a division on the last stage, everything which Lord CRANBOURNE holds in abhorrence! But if his manner was simple—his matter was infinitely bitter, and his attack on Mr. DISRAELI one which it required Mr. DISRAELI himself to bear with equanimity. Four times, I think, I heard Lord CRANBOURNE call him indirectly an "adventurer,"—once, amid the prolonged cheers of the House—so prolonged and steady and ominous, that Mr. DISRAELI flushed, otherwise remaining, as usual, impassive. This was an insult leveled not against Mr. DISRAELI only, but against all those who accept Mr. DISRAELI as their leader. Yet the House cheered almost as one man. Lord CRANBOURNE energetically repudiated any comparison between the abolition of the Corn Laws by PEEL and the passing of the Reform Bill by DISRAELI. PEEL, he said, *resigned*. And this, too, was loudly cheered. Then he dealt with Mr. DISRAELI's alleged consistency, and tore it up and dispersed it to the winds. I must honestly say, that if the House of Commons is immoral and inconsistent, it is not hypocritical—as a House. No cheers are so lusty as those which reward any member who goes through the formula of the proof—because it requires no proof—that Mr. DISRAELI has no right, and that the House has no right, to pretend to "consistency." The House revels in being told the truth to its own face. And when after Lord ELCHO's malicious and hypocritical speech in defence of the action of the pseudo-independent Liberal members, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE in one his sledge-hammer speeches, said, "Let us have no more hypocrisy in the case," there was a perfect shout of cheering. Then he went on to say, "The most cogent argument for the reform of this house has been the conduct of this House. [Laughter.] What can it be called but conduct vacillating in the extreme, to have thrown out a bill last year because it was too great, and this year to pass one which is twice greater." [Loud and universal cries of hear, hear.] "This House is condemned by its own conduct on the bill, and whatever may turn out, I don't think we shall ever get a worse Parliament." [Loud laughter.] Mr. LOWE spoke after Lord CRANBOURNE, and at first with marked disadvantage. Lord CRANBOURNE's voice is full, mellow and manly, his manner grave and dignified, and he seems older than his years. His [illegible] very high. Mr. LOWE requires a peculiar combination of circumstances to rise to his own level. He is the worst man to speak after Lord CRANBOURNE. His manner is hard, acid and angular. His words at first seem to carry no weight by comparison, and it is only by degrees that you feel the litheness and brilliancy of his stiletto. The *Telegraph* happily calls him a "rotary cursing machine," and there is some truth in the epigram. It was impossible not to feel, while Mr. LOWE was speaking, that he and Mr. GLADSTONE must find it as hard to get on as oil and vinegar, whereas, in a moral point of view, Lord CRANBOURNE and Mr. GLADSTONE, apart from political ideas, would get on very well. But what business have great political leaders to be influenced by personal predilections? A great leader leads a host composed of every variety of bias and temperament and personality. If his personality is not large enough to cover theirs, he is no fit leader of his host. If he is, then he cannot fall out with the personality of a few men in a Cabinet. Otherwise he is not up to their level. But this is a digression. Mr. LOWE's attack on Mr. DISRAELI was as bitter, if not as telling, as Lord CRANBOURNE's. He even used the word "infamy." It was known at the beginning of the evening, practically, that the bill would pass without a division. Nevertheless the debate was one of the most earnest, condensed, and able of the session. When the Speaker put the question, after some cries of "divide!" late in the evening, there was a silent contest between Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE, as to who should speak last, but when the latter remained seated, Mr. DISRAELI at last jumped up with the air of a man who says, "Well, then, if you won't I must." I never heard, I may never hear again, such an artistic climax, such a gradual crescendo, a beginning so quiet and labored, a finale so like a clap of thunder as Mr. DISRAELI's speech. Every word was listened to with painful attention, except when a cheer, or almost as frequently, ironical laughter, created a momentary interruption. I know that many of those who heard him thought the early part of his speech tame, labored, and singularly inconclusive. Inconclusive it was, of course, for his only defence was to reaffirm, what everybody knows to be moonshine and clap-trap, that the Tories have been consistent from the beginning in wishing to bring in household suffrage, and in an abortive attempt to nibble away Lord CRANBOURNE's charges on the ten points. But the manner in which he did it was worthy of a great orator with a bad cause, laboring under the reprobation of all around him, and rising to address a House willing to accept any show of reason for one night in vindication not of him but itself. When he rose the House was at a fever-heat of expectation to know what he could answer to the vehement and almost defaming attacks—attacks, remember, vehemently cheered by the House—which had been made all through the night. The first part of his speech acted like a sand-bank, in which he buried all the attacks before he turned round to attack others. He had hardly uttered two or three sentences in a labored, impassive, tentative, but calm and imperious tone, before you seemed transported into another atmosphere, and the earlier part of the evening seemed to have faded away. A speech of Mr. DISRAELI as you read it is a totally different affair from a speech of Mr. DISRAELI as you hear it. He is a consummate actor—an actor by nature—an actor by twenty years' of training—training under political passion, and all concentrated into acting, not other men's parts—but his own. Mr. DISRAELI is an actor—but an actor who uses his art to further his own designs, and not to embody other men's fancies. Therefore, if you listen to Mr. DISRAELI's speeches, you would say what poor speeches, if you only look to them as pieces of logical and rhythmical eloquence and ornate music. He is far above the vanities of logical music. He calculates all he does and says with a view to what he wants to produce. He disarms criticism and hostility by the laborious glue of his roundabout hesitating manner, and then, when his enemies are distracted or disarmed, he begins to strike. When, therefore, he began by referring to the "two very violent speeches—that is, speeches very abusive of the measure before the House, and very abusive of the Ministers who have introduced it," you must imagine him as saying this not with any vehemence, or irritation, or even rancor, but with a sort of solemn, critical surprise that such should be the case. Then gradually he seems to awake as a magnificent snake raises his head from the mazes of his coil and prepares to strike with certain, but deadly aim. It is in gradation and the calculated effect of every part of his rejoinder that Mr. DISRAELI is great. Great was the effect of his attack upon Mr. LOWE, retorting the charge of infamy upon the man, who assisted in turning out Lord DERBY in 1859, "having been one of the most active managers of the intrigue," and yet, having accepted office under Lord PALMERSTON in 1860, "brought forward a measure of Parliamentary reform of which he disapproved and more than disapproved, because he invited his political opponents to defeat it. And yet this," he added, "is the man who talks to us of infamy." He was drawing to the close of his speech, and cleverly contrived to contrast the sincerity of Lord CRANBOURNE with the insincerity of Mr. LOWE. "Sir, the prognostications of evil uttered by the noble Lord I can respect, because I know that they are sincere: the warnings and the prophecies of the right honorable gentleman I treat with"—everybody thought Mr. DISRAELI was going to say "profound contempt," but he paused a little and added quietly, "in another spirit." Then gradually raising his voice from the studied and somewhat lisping hesitation of his usual utterance, "I for my part," he added, "do not believe that the country is in danger. I think England is safe in the race of men who inhabit her—that she is safe in something more precious than her accumulated capital—her accumulated experience. She is safe in her national character, in her fame, in the tradition of a thousand years, and in that glorious future which I believe awaits her." This last phrase Mr. DISRAELI pronounced to the whole House with his back turned to the Speaker in a tone of strange loudness and solemnity, and having ended it, turned sharply round and sat down instantly, fronting Mr. GLADSTONE very much with the air of a man who means "cap that if you can." There was a slight pause. The House was startled, and then suddenly broke into an enthusiastic cheer. The conservative members of the Cabinet congratulated him warmly, and Mr. HARDY, the "ministerial teetotum," whom Mr. DISRAELI has spun round and round, beamed in his honest face. Long whispers arose along the line of the opposition bench. Mr. GLADSTONE had eagerly taken notes. Everybody expected him to speak. But he remained silent. It was probably felt that if he could not speak without attacking Mr. DISRAELI personally, or without reverting to the £5 line, he had better be silent. Upon both these points Mr. GLADSTONE feels vehemently, and therefore, I supposed in deference to others, he remained seated.

The Speaker, therefore, put the question, "That the bill be read a third time," to which there was a loud shout of "aye." One solitary "no" was heard; it was the "no" of Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, part proprietor of the *Saturday Review*. A better man probably does not exist than Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, but his politics are not, as Mr. BRIGHT would say, very robust, and therefore it came to pass that in spite of the "no" of Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, the Reform Bill was carried through its third reading on Monday, the 15th of July, 1867.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A Dull Season after the Royal Visits—Grumbling about the Exhibition Awards—A Neglected Corner of the Exhibition—Industrial Chemistry.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 19, 1867.

We are having just now a dead season; we have only had this week in the way of monarchs the Queen of Prussia, the King and Queen of Portugal, the King of Wurtemburg, the Ex-King of Bavaria, (of LOLA MONTEZ memory,) the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The Parisians do not derange themselves for so little; they are getting difficult on the chapter of monarchs.

As for the Exhibition, the number of visitors for the last ten days has not averaged over 45,000 to the principal building, and this does not quite come up to the expectations of the Commissioners.

You will have remarked that the Imperial Commission, going beyond the walls of the Exhibition and availing themselves of the latitude allowed by one of the regulations of their organization in regard to cooperators, accorded recompenses to men who solicited nothing and exhibited nothing. Of these Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD is one, who was granted a grand premium for his labors as a coöperator in the Atlantic Cable, and yet who exhibited nothing and asked for nothing. Many others have thus been rewarded; and this action of the Commission and the Juries has met with universal favor. It gives a higher standard to the Exhibition and creates a wider field of emulation. Nearly all the grand premiums—a [illegible] worth noting—were [illegible] machinery, metallurgy and chemistry. The mechanic arts are [illegible] of industry. [illegible] for railways, [illegible] labor-saving machinery and apparels for telegraphy, take the lead of all in importance. Several grand premiums, however, are to be accorded at the end of the Exhibition, in the agricultural department.

As at the end of all exhibitions, so at this one, the jurymen are so assailed by the violence of those exhibitors who received no medals as hardly to know whether their lives are safe or not in the street. Most of them have fled the town, and their bell-pulls are decorated all day long by masses of exhibitors who come to make reclamations in more or less of a violent mood, or to demand explanations. A considerable number of these reclamations are well founded, for frequently a recompense has been given to an improver, while the original inventor was neglected. For example, Prof. MORSE, when he first went to the Exhibition, was astounded at the number of telegraphic apparatus he found there of his invention, but modified and called by another name. He did not reclaim against these exhibitors particularly, for he has been largely rewarded; I only cite this as an example, for it has occurred in cases where the original inventor had never been rewarded.

There is an immense number of objects in the exhibition which do not interest all visitors alike, and these one may pass by without any compunctions of conscience. Here is, for example, one of the neglected corners. Salutation! Here are the chemicals and colors of the French Department, one of the neglected corners of the Exhibition. Solitude reigns; there is no danger of pickpockets, and one may study the magnificent collection at his ease. The sight of these improved and beautified drugs is enough to mollify the most rebel stomach, and to reconcile a man to the prejudices of his fathers. We see here, especially, what wonderful success has attended the efforts of the chemists in their search after alkaloids, and their perfection in strength and crystalization. (The alkaloids are crystals of a salty base, made by the action of acids upon vegetables. Thus, quinine is the alkaloid of Peruvian bark, morphine of poppy-heads, stropine of belladonna, strychnine of nux vomica, and so on.) These alkaloids are costly but they are handsome to look at; they occupy but a small space, and they are indispensable to the pretended adherents of the doctrine that "the smaller the dose the greater the effect," because a rational dose may be inclosed in the smallest globule. They are equally invaluable to the public, because instead of the bulky and offensive doses required of the raw material, these concentrated precipitates may be given in a small and inoffensive volume.

In one exhibitor's case alone we see the following extraordinary collection of alkaloids made from Peruvian bark, a collection contained in jars of various sizes from a quart to two gallons, and worth collectively more than half a million of francs: 1, Sulphate of quinine; 2, chlorhydrate of quinine; 3, bisulphate of quinine; 4, acetate of quinine; 5, phosphate of quinine; 6, citrate of quinine; 7, arseniate of quinine; 8, valerianate of quinine; 9, tannate of quinine; 10, yellow picrate of quinine; 11, quinine crute; 12, quinicine; 13, sulphate of quinicine; 14, quinoidine; 15, quinidine; 16, Oxatate of quinidine; 17, crystalized quinidine; 18, precipitated quinidine; 19, cinchonine; 20, sulphate of cinchonine; 21, picrate of cinchonine; 22, crystalized cinchonine; 23, precipitated cinchonine; 24, sulphate of cinchonine; 25, chlorhydrate of cinchonine; 26, cinchonidine; 27, crystalized cinchonidine; 28, sulphate of cinchonidine; 29, precipitated cinchonidine; 30, oxalate of cinchonidine!! All of that from the crude Peruvian bark, and all of it precious and worth its weight in gold!

Then in another exhibitor's case, that of MENIER, for example, we see a collection of all the alkaloids of opium in their highest perfection of crystalization: the sulphate, acetate, and muriate of morphine; codeine, narceine and meconine. Of the codeine there is a jar full valued at $100,000! At retail it is sold at about one dollar in gold the centigramme! By the side of it there is a platefull of narcoine which is worth at retail a franc a grain. As the reader may well imagine, it is not with medicines like these that the hospitals are furnished. But they are valuable, and when cheaper processes of manufacture are discovered, will come into general use.

In another case we see a splendid collection of iodine and all the various and valuable preparations that can be made from it. Then we have another with opium and all its derivations pushed to its utmost tenuity, or at least to the extent of the ingenuity of the chemist. Then we come to forty specimens of thallium and its compounds; then mountains of beautifully variegated crystals of soda; pyramids of potash and of tartar; cart loads of alum and of green and yellow chromate of potash; crowns of borax; enough sulphur to cure all the *acari* in the world, and stacked up in great rolls which recall one's infancy and the tribulations of the country school-house; loads of beautifully crystallized acetate of lead and of acetate of soda purified; several cases of the products of distilled wood, among the rest pyrolignite of lead and gray acetate of soda; and lots of Vichy products.

The development of chemical substances for industrial purposes has been still more remarkable than that for medicinal purposes. It appears that we had arrived exactly at the epoch at which this development was required, and yet the chemists say that they are only upon the threshold of this new field of research. But all that class of industrial pursuits which requires especially the discovery of new coloring matter has taken such an extension within the last few years in France that the inventors find ample encouragement for their labor.

The invention of new coloring matters obtained from toluiduine and mythl-aniline, and especially the diminution in price of the aniline colors, is one of the notable advances to be remarked in this exhibition. Another remarkable discovery is the process of transforming napthaline into benzoic acid, and its consequent retirement from the organic kingdom. The industrial production of magnesium, so usefully applied to the production of light for photography, is another progress. In fine, most of the coloring matters, especially those abstracted from coal oil, have undergone a sensible improvement in beauty and brilliancy, as the silks of the future will show.

We see as we advance in this extensive exhibition of colors, piles of violet of Paris, other piles of a new hue of *outremer*, of ceruse, of scarlet preparations of minimum, of beautiful specimens of carmine of cochineal, of green of Schwinfurt, of cotton powder in delicate colors for wall paper, and lastly an immense collection of colors for painters in aquarelles and pastelles.

Are all these chemicals and colors superior to those from other countries, or do they only appear so because they are at home and consequently fresher? It is certain that the crystalization is superior, that the colors are brighter and that they have a more *living* look than those in the foreign departments. For example, in the department of alkaloids the English crystalization appears less net, the corners less sharp, the colors less transparent and less brilliant, but it does not nevertheless follow that their strength is less. The French alkaloids, however, will sell higher in a competitive market, and chemically speaking, are most perfect.

In this department of the Exhibition, we see loads of stearine, candles and gelatine, but the collection of useful household articles for scouring, scrubbing and cleaning, in fine, for all those articles used by domestics in house, kitchen and stable, the English exhibition is so far ahead of all others as not to be talked of on the same day. Here, as in the rest of the house furnishing articles, the French are decorative and artistic, and the English useful and comfortable. It is a noticeable fact, however, at the Exhibition, that in furniture the French, while preserving faithfully artistic models, yet run more than any others to the solid and uniformly sombre. Just now we are in the period of black carved wood; the English, especially, are yet in the period of mixed and variegated woods.

Do you know why M. HAUSSMAN, Prefect of the Seine, monopolizes so much of the time of foreign monarchs? It is because M. HAUSSMAN has transformed Paris in twelve years, and made it the eighth wonder of the world, and because all the monarchs who come to see it dream of accomplishing the same thing for their own capitals. The other day a King, after looking through the magnificent halls of the Hotel de Ville, said to the honorable Prefect: "But it is not this I wish to see; I would like to go to your Bureau, and have you explain to me how you have been able to create this new and superb city so rapidly." Of, course; but they can't do it; for they haven't got the necessary population, nor the money, nor the artistic traditions.

So it will be in place to finish with an anecdote of our glorious Prefect, who, I should say, for the understanding of the anecdote, stands six feet two in his stockings. In 1851, when the President of the Republic was at [illegible] on the occasion when he made the famous announcement that "the Empire was peace," M. HAUSSMAN was Prefect of [illegible] and had to accompany LOUIS NAPOLEON through the streets of Bordeaux. The country people who thronged the streets, and who had never seen either of the two gentlemen, naturally enough took the superb M. HAUSSMAN for the Prince President, and addressed their acclamations so directly to him as to render the situation extremely embarrassing for both. The future political destiny of the Prefect hung in that moment upon a thread. But M. HAUSSMAN is not the man to be cornered by a dilemma no greater than that. So he did not lose countenance, and turning respectfully to the Prince, he said: "Excuse them, Sir, they take the drum-major for the little corporal!" And—as the relator of the anecdote exclaimed—who knows but that the destinies of the stones of Paris depended on that reply?

MALAKOFF.

MEXICO.

Executions Under the Empire—Liberal Generals Resigning—Expedition Against Lozada—Surrender of Imperialists—Matamoras Items—Hatred of Americans—Escobedo's Wife—The Liberals Jubilant.

A parting salute of 21 guns was given to JUAREZ on his leaving San Luis for the capital. Two battalions formed a guard of honor from the palace to the outer line of the city. In all the small towns and villages through which he passed he was received with great enthusiasm, and with every demonstration of esteem and gratitude.

The *Conciencia Publica*, of the City of Mexico, says: "A friend of ours has taken from the papers published at the time, a list of the persons who were shot in this capital while it was under the domination of the foreigner. This shows that in the last six months of 1864 there were 337 persons shot; in that whole year there were 403; in 1865 196, and in 1866 48, making a total of 968. From this we can calculate the number of unfortunates throughout the republic, when in the capital near one thousand persons were executed. We remember having seen hanging on the limbs of the trees along the road from here to Puebla, in one day in August, 1863, twenty-two human bodies. It is certain that none of these unfortunate persons were legally tried, but that they were all executed the day of their capture by guerrillas and thieves."

The following-named officers of the Republican army tendered their resignations, which Gen. DIAZ refused to accept: Aureliano Rivera, Vicente Riva Palacio, Feliciano Chavarri, Luis Teran, Jesus Lalane and others. CONTRA GUERRILLA SHENET, with 300 prisoners, started June 26 for Puebla, escorted by the forces of Gen. CARRIOTA. Over 700 Austrian prisoners have started for Puebla, by order of the Government, as prisoners of war, escorted by Gen. MARQUEZ GALINDO.

Gen. GUADARRAMA has advanced on LOZADA with 3,000 cavalry men, in obedience to orders from Gen. CORONA, who, as already announced, follows by forced marches with an army of 7,000 men. To suppress the armed neutrality of Gen. LOZADA, who, with his forces, is in the Alica Mountain, Gen. CORONA, with a large force of cavalry, has been ordered forward under forced marches.

It was reported that Gen. ANDRADE had been one of those found at the residence of the English Ambassador; but later information gives his name, together with those of Gens. SALAS and PORTILLA, as having surrendered themselves to the Chief of Police in compliance with the order compelling all those who had served the Imperial Government in any capacity to present themselves, over six hundred persons having already done so. Gen. CORTES ESPARRA, an Ex-Minister of MAXIMILIAN, was among the number.

The report was current in Matamoras, at last dates, that Gen. CORTINA had been appointed Governor and Military Commandant of Tamaulipas.

The *Observador*, of Matamoras, July 18, gives a long list of "criminals" arrested for "political misdemeanors."

The *Observador* regards the success of Gen. DIAZ in obtaining, as already stated, the loan of $200,000, without interest, from certain commercial houses of the capital, as a proof of their entire "confidence in the new order of things."

The military commandant of San Luis Potosi has sent to the Governor of Nueva Leon a copy of the military map published in the first capital, and which presents a view of the operations executed at the siege of Queretaro by the Republican forces. It is said to be a magnificent work.

The specie train with $270,000, which was reported to have reached Monterey, *en route* for Matamoras, left Monterey on the 19th inst. It was expected on the 18th at Matamoras.

The officer charged with the "word" at the executions of Queretaro, was Capt. MONTEMAYOR, of the City of Santiago. The forces who are to supply the place of the garrison of Matamoras have already been selected. It is said that the Juarez Government is determined to make its action felt throughout the State in a manner at once firm and energetic.

The following details are sent in a correspondence to the New-Orleans *Crescent*, dated Monterey, July 15:

"The Court, composed of the stripling butchers, before which MAXIMILIAN was tried and convicted, is at this writing progressing with characteristic haste in the trial of Gen. CASTILLO, Col. MORET, and many other officers and citizens of eminence and worth in Mexico. Their conviction may be safely predicted; and as we have had an example of Mexican clemency in the cases of MAXIMILIAN and his generals, their security for life is very slender. This mongrel race, for forty years, has been drunk on blood, and they will continue to vomit forth crime after crime until Uncle Sam takes the patient in hand and prescribes for the disease.

The factions, that for a time seem to subside, in the universal hate for all foreigners, since the overthrow of the empire at Queretaro and the capture of the City of Mexico, begin to show signs of returning strife among themselves; henceforth, as heretofore, it will be a bloody struggle among the turbulent spirits of this unhappy country for the mastery. Every breeze from the Pacific coast is burdened with the hoarse mutterings of revolution—of anarchy. The southern districts of Tamaulipas are in revolt against the Juarez Goverhment, and have pronounced for Gen. ORTEGA; thus the plot thickens, and all hopes of peace die out in the heart.

The substantial citizens of the country—I mean the wisdom and wealth—turn with a longing eye to the Government at Washington, for that relief that only law and order can insure; they would hail with glad hearts the American flag upon these shores, and give it a sincere and prompt support. Upon the other hand, the poor classes, the *pelados* and *banditti*, are by no means pleased with the idea of American interference in Mexican affairs, and go so far as to threaten our annihilation, if the "blue coats" ever dare to cross the Rio Grande; expressions of this character are popular and frequent among the lower classes. Evidently they never heard that famous song, "Twenty Years Ago," or they would be reminded of an important part of their history, that seems wholly to have escaped their memory. However, it may become necessary, ere long, for the United States to take or give a lesson in modern warfare somewhere in the valley of the Rio Grande, or around the City of Mexico.

The Liberalists of this city are quite jubilant over the success of their arms—or more properly their bribes. A grand ball was given by the authorities, on the evening of the 10th inst., at the Theatro del Progresso, in honor of the capture of the capital of the Republic. I was favored with a ticket, and was present. The dancing was truly elegant. This is about the only social art these people either comprehend or enjoy. They are exquisite dancers. Gov. GOMEZ, the chief officer of this State, was master of ceremonies; he is a polite and dignified old gentleman, and gives character to the office he holds. Senora ESCOBEDO, the wife of the General of that name, was pointed out to me; she is only remarkable for her masculine features, awkward carriage, carrot complexion, and being the wife of a human butcher whom the world still ironically calls General. The Spanish Consul, Señor RIVERO, accompanied by two beautiful daughters, was also present.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Two Democratic Parties in Kentucky—Another Letter from Col. Jacob.

Col. R. T. Jacob, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, has published a second letter, in which he says:

"I say it emphatically, that if the Northern Democracy indorse the so-called Democracy of this State, whose organization is for the express purpose of exalting and indorsing a dead rebellion, with the intention and hopes of revivifying the embers and fanning into a flame at an opportune moment, I have mistaken the character, and do not belong to the Democratic Party North. 'Oh, then, you are a Radical!' I hear exclaimed. By no manner of means. I wish no sympathy where I have no right to expect it. I am neither a so-called Democrat, whose organization is for the exaltation of treason, nor for the Radical Party. I belong to that party that is for the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution at all hazards. * * * What good has this HELM, or so-called Democratic Party done to the State, the South or the nation? In the first place, it has made the general amnesty plan of Kentucky a failure. It has divided the Conservative Party. It has by its action given arguments and strengthened the Radical Party North in their efforts to reduce the South to military provinces, ruled by military commanders with unlimited power. It has elected eight men out of nine to Congress who will not be permitted to take their seats, thus having the State unrepresented and powerless in the councils of the nation. They say they are determined to elect HELM, though they acknowledge that there is imminent peril of his being suppressed, and a military Governor placed over him. 'Rule or ruin' is their motto. They say they would rather be 'unrepresented than misrepresented.' Why misrepresented? Certainly not because Judge KINKEAD is not Democratic, but because he and his ticket were hostile to the effort of the South to destroy the Union, and JOHN L. HELM and his ticket, with the solitary exception of DAWSON, were not."

A Southern Editor's Interview with Mr. Stevens.

The editor of the Union Springs (Miss.) *Times*, whose account of a recent interview with Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS at Lancaster, Penn., has been printed in our columns, has written another letter reasserting that his account, as published, was substantially correct. He says:

I reiterate all I said in the account of the interview with Mr. STEVENS, and appeal to Mr. A. J. [illegible], of Lancaster, for proof. There has been no collusion between us. He has made a public statement which I have not seen. To show my entire confidence in my own correctness, I will add a short account of the circumstances of the interview. The two statements can be compared and the Radicals have the full benefit of any material discrepancy. Mr. SANDERSON (who knows Mr. STEVENS personally) expressed a willingness to go with me. I gladly availed myself of his kindness in this, and together we went to Mr. STEVENS' house. Mr. SANDERSON sent our names to Mr. STEVENS, who was in his library up stairs, telling where I was from and that we desired an interview. Mr. SANDERSON was cordially received, inquiries made about different members of his family, in such a manner as to indicate pleasure on the part of Mr. STEVENS at the meeting. I was courteously addressed. That there might be no misunderstanding, I here handed Mr. STEVENS my printed professional card, with the remark that "gentlemen of the Press were often accused of violating private confidence; that I was there for public information only, and I desired him to say nothing to me that he would wish kept secret." He said his acts and sentiments were pretty well known—that he had no desire to conceal them. The conversation then went on as reported, with the exception that some remarks that had no special relevance to the subject of reconstruction were omitted by me in the letter. Among these was the remark by Mr. STEVENS, when speaking of the belligerent rights on the part of the South by the Yankee Government, that "the hanging of Mrs. SURRATT was cruel, unnecessary murder." These were his identical words. He carelessly added, "It is no use to find fault with it now. It cannot be helped, and I suppose was done to gratify a morbid appetite for blood on the part of some excited people North."

I have only to ask in conclusion that the papers which did me the honor to copy my letter, will publish this for their and my gratification. We have circulated only the truth.

GEO. M. DRAKE.

The New Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, July 25.

It is well for the unreconstructed States that Congress has met. Its action will change but little, if any, of the original laws, and by the strict definition of doubtful clauses, no ground will be left for caviling when they present their demand for readmission into the Union upon terms of equality with the most favored States. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the new law "will have but little effect in Virginia, seeing that the old law has been administered, almost in every respect, just as the new one requires it to be administered in all the Southern States."

On the subject of the powers of the Military Commanders as defined in this measure, no disappointment will be felt by the Southern people. They had accepted the "absolute" definition of the President in his first veto as the true meaning of the law, and had seen it practically enforced by those officers, without Executive interference.

The same may be said of the powers of the Boards of Registration. In conferring certificates of qualifications to voters, which secure to the citizen the privilege of suffrage, their office is akin to that of inspector of elections under the State law, which declares that "they shall be judges of the qualifications of voters, and may examine any person offering to vote, on oath or affirmation touching his qualification as an elector." It is scarcely to have been expected that Congress would have provided for us a more lenient system of testing the "qualifications of voters" than we had provided for ourselves.

A contemporary, to whose judgment ordinarily we have been much inclined to defer, has arrived at the conclusion rather hastily, as he will see that in the 6th section of the new act Congress has departed from the text of the original law. We italicise the portion in which the discrepancy is supposed to exist:

"That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, *whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not*, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and had afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered and vote."

Now, if he will turn to the oath prescribed for the person applying for registration, in the 1st section of the act of March 2, 1867, he will find the following distinct clause:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature nor held any executive of judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in insurrection against the United States, and given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof."

Which shows that the taking of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States by the incumbent of the State offices described, was not a pre-requisite to disqualification. The words that "I have never taken an oath to support the Constitution, &c., as a member of Congress, &c.," are a part of the clause immediately following the foregoing. Even if our contemporary's construction had been correct, the actual operation of the law would have been the same, as we presume that all officers of any State and of every grade, were required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

In one instance only do we find the incorporation of a new feature into this legislation, and it is to be found in section 9, which in effect declares that no person shall be eligible to any office in the provisional governments of the States who cannot take the oath prescribed for the officers of the United States, viz.- "the iron-clad oath." Speaking for ourselves, we have no objection to urge against this provision. It will last only so long as military rule continues, and that will cease as soon as the decision of the people is made known on the pending reconstruction propositions. If the decision is favorable, the new State Governments will immediately thereafter go into operation. If unfavorable, another plan will at once be enforced, the character of which will be understood by the speech of Senator SHERMAN, which has been repeatedly quoted in our columns, viz.: "Reconstruction shall take place, if but ten loyal voters can be found to base organization upon."

Words of Sense.

Hon. W. W. BOYCE, of South Carolina, takes a practical view of the situation in brilliant contrast to the "heavy dignity" men. He writes to a friend:

"A word as to the public matters. I think our people ought to register and participate in the elections. To do nothing, will be to commit suicide. I think the great point is to carry out Gen. HAMPTON's ideas, and show themselves thereby the friends of the colored people. Our people should recognize what is inevitable in regard to the legal and political rights of the blacks, and grant, of their own volition, what will be given in spite of them. By this course, harmony between the two races will be maintained, and political power in the State will remain in safe hands. All expressions through the Press or otherwise against the dominant party here should be avoided. It is impossible at this time for the Democratic Party to help the South. The great object of the South should now be, to get established in their political rights. Then a feeling of confidence will take the place of present insecurity, and capital flow in from the North. I feel intensely for the unhappy condition of my Southern friends. You must not be discouraged—struggle on—affairs must improve."

On the question of suffrage the Boston *Post*, Democratic, says: "We have urged the North again and again, to make its citizens equal before the law and before the ballot box. We should be glad to see the Massachusetts Suffrage law adopted by every State in the Union. No matter what a man's color or size may be—if he can read and write, is 21 years old, (we have no objection to 18,) and so forth—let him vote."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, P. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
37	Walter et al. vs. Boardman et al.	98	Same vs. same.
54	Schwartz vs. Schirmer.	108	Same vs. same.
62	Dana vs. Strasburger et al.	167	Simon vs. Newman.
70	Wicks et al. vs. Redlick.	183	Hughs vs. Owen et al.
97	Waterbury vs. Ross et al.	169	Catlin vs. Billings.
		170	Melville vs. Melville.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Non-Jury Causes.

Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
221	Benning vs. Gruvestein.	[illegible]	Newkirk vs. Gonzales.
[illegible]	Burnham vs. Ten Eyck.	[illegible]	Greiner vs. Marx.
227	Kane vs. Bernard.	238	Mason vs. Cornell.
229	Dodge vs. Leeland.	[illegible]	Allen vs. Bryant.
230	Trow vs. Webster.	240	Scanlon vs. Braun.
231	Taylor vs. Crary.	241	Brown vs. Radford.
232	Murray vs. Jaffray.	242	Boylston vs. Boylston.
233	Chittenden vs. Greenhall.	243	Fifield vs. Dodd.
234	Dealy vs. McGrath.	[illegible]	Mandel vs. Wernz.
[illegible]	Clinton vs. Ryan.	[illegible]	Hoffman vs. Hennessey.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MEXICAN TITLES IN CALIFORNIA—LOCATION UNDER GRANT—THE ARMIJO CASE.

The United States, Appellants, vs. Jose F. Armijo et al.—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court:

The question for determination in this case relates to the location of the southwestern line of the survey of the Armijo grant to Solano; and to understand the question presented, a brief statement of the origin and nature of both these grants is necessary. In January, 1837, Francisco Solano, a Chief of an Indian tribe, presented a petition to the Commanding General of the Northern Frontier of California and Director of Colonization, for a grant of a tract of land of about four square leagues in extent, known by the name of Suisun. In his petition he represents that the land belongs to him by hereditary right from his ancestors, and that he is in actual possession, but that he desires to "revalidate" his rights—that is, to obtain a new recognition of their validity—in accordance with the existing laws of the republic and the recent law of colonization decreed by the supreme Government. The Commanding General soon afterward, during the same month, acceded to the petition so far as to give Solano a provisional grant of the land, "as belonging to him by natural right and actual possession," but accompanied it with a direction to him to ask from the Government the usual title, in order to give validity to his rights, in conformity with the new law of colonization. In accordance with this direction, Solano applied, in January, 1842, to Alvarado, then Governor of California, for a full grant, accompanying his application with the above petition to the Commanding-General and the provisional grant of that officer. On the 20th of the same month a formal grant was accordingly issued to him by the Governor, which was afterward approved by the Departmental Assembly. The grant was presented to the Board of Land Commissioners created under the act of March 3, 1851, by Archibald C. Ritchie, who had become interested in the land, and the same was confirmed to him by the Board, and afterward by the District Court, and the decree of confirmation was affirmed by this Court at its December term, 1854. (17 How., 525.)

In the following year the four square leagues were surveyed under the directions of the Surveyor-General of the United States for California, and the survey was approved by that officer. In conformity with this survey, a patent was issued by the United States to Ritchie, in January, 1857, and his representatives—heirs or vendees—have been in possession of the premises ever since. In November, 1839, more than two years after the application of Solano to the commanding General, Francisco Armijo also presented a petition to that officer for a grant of a tract of land of about three leagues in extent, known by the name of Tolenas, representing that the land solicited adjoined the Suisun tract. The General immediately gave the petitioner permission to occupy the land thus situated, as it was vacant and was not private property. The order granting this permission enjoins upon the petitioner as a duty, to avoid molesting the Indians or other neighbors, to endeavor to win their confidence, to give information of any attempt at rebellion, and, in every case, to act in accord with the chief of the Suisuns, and directs him to apply with this order to the political authorities for the necessary title papers. Application was accordingly made to the prefect of the district, and by him the application was transferred to the Governor of the department, who on the 4th of March, 1840, issued to Armijo a formal grant of the premises. One of the conditions annexed to the grant provided that on no account should the grantee molest the Indians nor his immediate neighbors. This grant was also presented to the Board of Land Commissioners and was rejected. On appeal to the District Court, the decision of the Board was reversed and the grant confirmed, and at the December term of 1859, the decree of the District Court was affirmed by this Court. The survey made by the Surveyor-General of the United States for California, of the tract thus confirmed, locates the land adjoining the tract patented to Ritchie, and was approved by the decree of the District Court in July, 1863, and the case comes before us on appeal from this decree. The appeal is prosecuted by two intervenors, claiming under the Armijo title. All the other representatives of the original grantee approve of the location made, and desire its confirmation. The United States are also appellants on the record, but they do not press their objections urged in the courts below. The specific quantity granted is not described by metes and bounds in either of the two grants, but in each reference is made to a map, indicating the exterior limits within which the quantity is to be taken. Both maps represent to a great extent the same general tract, and the intervenors seek to include within the survey of the Armijo grant a portion of the land patented to Ritchie, and thus to be enabled to retain the land occupied by them, either as preëmptors or holders of warrants issued by the State for the 500,000 acres donated by Congress under the act of Sept. 4, 1841. The motives which may actuate the intervenors appealing, or the fact that an inconsiderable interest in the grant is represented by them, can have no influence upon the decision of the motion presented. The holder of the slightest interest, if properly before the Court, has the right to insist upon a fair location of the quantity granted, however much such location may clash with the wishes of his coöwners. The intervenors appealing rest their claim principally upon two grounds: First upon the alleged priority of the grant to Armijo; and, second, upon the alleged priority of occupation and settlement. The priority of the grant consists only in the date of the formal title papers. The grant to Armijo bears date on the 4th day of March, 1840; that to Solano on the 20th January, 1842. But the rights of Solano are recognized by Armijo in his petition, and in the order of concession by the Commanding-General, and are specially referred to in the formal grant issued by the Governor. The concession to Armijo assumes, and correctly assumes, that the land known as Tolenas was vacant and unappropriated.

It is clear, therefore, that the political authorities intended that Armijo should take his grant in subordination to the previously existing, or, at least, previously asserted, rights of the Indian chief. There can be no doubt, as observes the District Judge, that under these circumstances, the rights of Solano, according to the Mexican usages, would have been recognized as superior to those of Armijo in any contest, notwithstanding the formal title issued first to Armijo. And, as he justly adds, "the archives abound in instances where not only the equity created by a prior occupation and cultivation under a provisional license to occuy, but even that created by prior solicitation, has been recognized and enforced." This is not all. Where a grant was of a specified quantity within exterior limits embracing a much larger quantity, there was no obligation on the part of the former Government, nor is there any obligation on the part of the present Government, to allow the quantity to be selected in accordance with the wishes of the grantee. The duty of the Government is discharged when the right conferred by the grant to the quantity designated is attached to a specific and defined tract. Under our system the right of the grantee to direct a selection of the quantity granted is admitted, subject only to the restriction that the selection be made in one body, and in a compact form. This right, we say, is admitted, though strictly it is not a right; it is only a privilege given by the generosity of the Government. The law of Mexico, as stated by Galvin, was otherwise. It was as follows: "No person, though his grant be older than others, can take possession for himself, or measure, or set limits to his landed property, unless it is done by judicial authority, with the citations of all those who bound upon him; for whatever is done contrary to this will be null, of no validity or effect." (See Ordernanzas de tierras y agaas, by Galvin, ed. of 1855, p. 185.) And to the same purport is the language of this Court in the case of Fremont *vs.* United States, (17 How., 542.) "Under the Mexican Government," said the Court, "the survey was to be made or approved by the officer of the Government, and the party was not at liberty to give what form he pleased to the grant. This precaution was necessary in order to prevent the party from giving it such a form as would be inconvenient to the adjoining public domain and impair its value. The right which the Mexican Government reserved to control this survey passed, with all other public rights, to the United States, and the survey must now be made under the authority of the United States, and in the form and divisions prescribed by law for surveys in California, embracing the entire grant in one tract. The exercise of the right of selection given to the grantee is not permitted by the political authorities, and when a location is subject to the control of the Courts is never permitted by them so as to defeat the equitable prior rights of others. 2. The alleged priority of occupation and settlement consists in the fact that Armijo, after obtaining his grant, built a house upon a portion of the land included in the patent to Ritchie, and occupied it. But this fact is met by the further fact that the erection of the house gave rise to a suit between the owners of the two grants as to the boundary between them, which finally led to an arbitration of the matter. The award, as we construe it, fixed the Sierra Madre as the common boundary of their respective claims. The patent of the Suisun tract does not embrace any land situated on the Armijo side of this boundary, and cannot, therefore, be justly a ground of objection by the claimants under the Armijo title. The objection that the survey does not locate the land in a compact form cannot be sustained. Compactness of form must depend, in many instances, upon a variety of circumstances; such as the character of the country, its division into different parcels by mountains, rivers and lakes, and sometimes by its relation to neighboring grants. In this case the Tolenas tract is surrounded by three grants, confirmed, surveyed and patented. The survey is made so as to avoid collision with any of the elder patents, and, under these circumstances, is in reasonable conformity with the decree of confirmation; the only conformity which the law requires.

Decree affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

THE CIRCASSIAN IMBROGLIO—SHIP LIEN LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

In the Matter of the Steamship Circassian, &c.—Opinion by SUTHERLAND, J.—The steamship *Circassian* is a domestic vessel, owned by a New-York corporation. The New-York warrants issued by Justices of the Supreme Court, under the New-York Act of April 24, 1862, (Sess. Laws of 1862, p. 956,) were all, as I understand it, for supplies or stores furnished the vessel in her home port, or for work done, or for materials or other articles furnished for or towards repairing, furnishing or equipping her in her home port. The Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819, in the case of the *General Smith*, (4 Wheaton 438,) and in 1861, in the case of the steamer *St. Lawrence*, (1 Black, 522,) fully recognized the right of a State to create by State legislation liens in favor of material men, for stores and supplies furnished for domestic vessels in the home port. In the case of the *General Smith*, it was held that the ship, being a domestic ship, and the supplies having been furnished at her home port, Baltimore, there was by the General Maritime Law no implied lien, and the decree of the Circuit Court affirming the proceedings *in rem* was reversed on the ground that there was no statute of Maryland creating a lien. In the case of the *St. Lawrence*, the decree of the Circuit Court affirming the proceedings *in rem* in the District Court was affirmed on the ground that there was a statute of New-York creating a lien. And in Peyroux *vs.* Howard, (7 Peters, 324,) (decided in 1833) the process against the vessel was upheld on the ground of a lien created by a law of Louisiana. In 1843, in the case of the bark *Chusan*, (2 Story, 455,) the constitutionality of the former New-York statute (2 Rev. Stat., 493,) curiously enough became a question before Judge Story, who had delivered the opinion in the case of the *General Smith*, and he held in the case of the bark *Chusan* that the statute of New-York was perfectly constitutional as applied to cases of domestic vessels, but not as to foreign vessels. See also the *Marion* (1, Story 68,) and the *Ellen Stuart*, (5 McLean, 369.) The Supreme Court of the United States, by adopting and publishing in 1844, (3 How. U. S. Rep., 3,) the twelfth rule of Admiralty practice, which authorized process against the vessel where the statute laws gave a lien for repairs and supplies in the domestic port, recognized and affirmed in the most deliberate and formal manner the power and right of State Legislatures to create liens in such case, or to that extent. Even the alteration of this rule in 1858 (21 How.) to the effect that the proceeding against the ship and freight *in rem*, for supplies, repairs or other necessaries, should no longer apply to cases of domestic ships, may be received as a recognition by the Supreme Court of the United States of the right of the States to create liens for supplies, repairs, &c., as to domestic vessels in the home ports. In Maguire *vs.* Card, (21 Howard, 251,) at the same term and soon after the restoration of the twelfth rule of Admiralty practice referred to, Judge Nelson said: "We have at this time amended the 12th rule of the Admiralty so as to take from the District Courts the right of proceeding *in rem* against a domestic vessel for supplies and repairs which had been assumed on the authority of a lien

given by State laws, it being conceded that no such lien existed according to the Admiralty law, thereby correcting an error which had its origin in this Court in the case of the *Gen. Smith*, (4 Wheatop, 439,) applied and enforced in the case of Peyroux and others vs. Howard and Union, (7 Peters, 324,) and afterward partially corrected in the case of the steamboat *New-Orleans*, W. Theobus, (11 Peters, 175, 184.) In this last case the Court refused to enforce a lien, though it had been given by the local laws of the State of Louisiana, the same as in the case of supplies and repairs of the vessel. We have determined to leave all these liens depending upon State laws and not arising out of the maritime contract to be enforced by the State Courts." Can any one suggest why this determination of the Supreme Court of the United States should impair or affect the constitutionality of State statutes giving liens for supplies or repairs as to domestic vessels in the home ports? Can any one suggest why or how the Admiralty Courts of the United States will not or cannot exercise jurisdiction in a certain way in a certain case; it follows that the State cannot authorize State Courts or State officers to exercise jurisdiction in that way in that case? Can any one suggest why the adoption of the 12th rule of Admiralty Practice by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1844, and the practice under it till the first day May, 1859, when the alteration of the rule in 1858 took effect was not a full and complete recognition not only of the right of the States to create liens as to domestic vessels in the home port, but also of the right of the States to enforce such liens by State process or proceeding *in rem*? True, neither in the case of the *St. Lawrence*, (1 Black,) nor in Peyroux vs. Howard, (7 Peters,) did the Court in words say that the lien could have been or could be enforced by a State process or proceeding *in rem* by or through State officers or Courts, or in the way prescribed by State legislation, but neither did the Court say or intimate that the lien could not have been or could not be so enforced. And the Court did in these cases actually enforce the State liens. Surely the Court did not intend in so doing to recognize the right of the State to create or declare the lien in the abstract merely, and not to recognize the right of the State to provide or declare the means or the way of enforcing it, nor surely could the Court have thought that the State liens were created for the mere purpose of having them enforced in the Admiralty Court only. If, after adopting the State liens as to domestic vessels in the home port, declaring that such liens might be enforced in Admiralty, the Supreme Court of the United States in any particular case had taken pains formally to say that the State which created such liens had not only a right to create them but also a right to enforce them, one might be excused for thinking that the Court had either a great tendency to verbosity, or greatly underrated the intelligence of any one who had occasion to look at its opinions. I have not met with a dictum, suggestion, or intimation in any reported case, that New-York or any other of the States has not the right to give and to enforce *in rem*, by its own process, liens for supplies and repairs as to domestic vessels in the home port. I have not met with a dictum, suggestion, or intimation in any reported case that the adoption and enforcement (till the alteration of the twelfth admiralty rule took effect) by the Supreme Court of the United States of State liens did or could oust the State of its process or proceeding *in rem*, or did or could affect the right of the State to give such process or proceeding, or the right of the party having the State lien to resort to and use the State process, or proceeding *in rem* if he chose to do so. I have not met with an intimation or suggestion in any reported case that a statute could not give and enforce *in rem* a lien when or where it was not claimed by the Supreme Court of the United States, that there was an implied lien by the general maritime law or code, or arising by the maritime law from the contract. In the case of the *St. Lawrence*, (1 Black,) the point was taken that the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty of the United States, under the Constitution and the Judiciary Act of 1789, could not be enlarged by the adoption of State liens on vessels; but this point was answered (how satisfactorily or conclusively it is not for me to say) by Chief-Justice Taney separating and distinguishing the lien and the process *in rem*, to enforce it, as a remedy in the claim or contract of which it had been held in the case of the *Gen. Smith*, (4 Wheaton,) that the Admiralty had jurisdiction *in personam*. What has been said, and perhaps rather elaborately said, has been said mainly in review of the opinions and decisions in two recent unreported cases in the Supreme Court of the United States—one, The Steam Vessel *Moses Taylor*, plaintiff in error, vs. Wilson Hammons, in which the opinion was by Mr. Justice Field; the other, The Steamship *Ad. Hine*, plaintiff in error, vs. Matthew R. Trevor, in which the opinion was by Mr. Justice Miller, which cases it was claimed and elaborately urged by more than one of the counsel in the cases, who argued the motions in the matter of the steamship *Circassian* before me, established a principle of exclusive jurisdiction in admiralty under the Constitution of the United States, and the Judiciary Act of 1789 inconsistent with the right of any State to enforce by process or proceedings *in rem* a lien for repairs or supplies, as to domestic vessels in its home port. Of course, the importance of the question whether the Supreme Court of the United States has established a principle of exclusive admiralty jurisdiction to this extent cannot be overestimated, if it has the result, evidently, in the case of every State which has given a lien to domestic vessels in a home port, can be enforced by State statutory process or proceedings *in rem*, but also, that no such State law can be or will be enforced by process or proceedings *in rem* in admiralty until the Supreme Court of the United States revokes or modifies its alteration in 1858 of the 12th rule of admiralty practice adopted in 1844. And, of course, that there is or can be no remedy *in rem*, by way or on the ground of lien (except the common law lien of mechanics) for supplies or repairs of a domestic vessel in the home port, unless indeed that Court has in those recent cases decided, or until it should decide reversing the uniform opinion of the Courts, since the case of the *Gen. Smith*, (4 Wheaton,) that by the general maritime law there is or may be an implied lien for supplies or repairs furnished or done for a domestic vessel in the home port. The Constitution of the United States had given the Supreme Court of the United States jurisdiction of all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The ninth section of the Judiciary Act of 1784 had declared that the District Courts of the United States should have "exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction securing to suitors the right of a common law remedy, and the Supreme Court of the United States in 1819, in the case of the *General Smith*, (4 Wheaton,) by Judge Story, declared that though admiralty had a general jurisdiction in cases of material-men, by which it could entertain a suit *in personam*, and though for repairs or supplies of or for a foreign ship, or to or for a ship in the port of a State where she did not belong, the general maritime law gave the party a lien on the ship itself for his security, and hence could maintain a suit *in rem* in admiralty to enforce his lien, that for repairs and necessaries in the port or State to which the ship belonged there was no lien implied by the general maritime law, and hence there could be no proceeding or suit *in rem* in admiralty on the ground of a lien implied by the general maritime law. This case and this doctrine were recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, directly and indirectly, in many reported cases, some of which have been mentioned, and by the adoption of and the practice under the twelfth admiralty rule of practice, which has been referred to, and by the alteration of that rule in 1858, and I suppose it may be said, to have been the settled doctrine of that Court when the recent cases of the *Moses Taylor* and the *Ad. Hine* were decided, for it is evident that Judge Nelson, in speaking in Maguire vs. Card, (21 How.) of the error of which had its origin in the case of the *Gen. Smith* (4 Wheaton 439,) referred to the practice of enforcing State liens for supplies and repairs for domestic vessels, and not to the doctrine that by the admiralty law there was no lien in such case. Indeed, he expressly says, that it is conceded that there was no lien by the admiralty law in such case. I suppose, independent of express contract or special legislation, there can be without a lien no process or proceeding in view against a vessel for repairs or supplies; at all events the Supreme Court of the United States have assumed throughout that there could not be in admiralty. The question then is, has the Supreme Court of the United States in either the *Moses Taylor* or the *Ad. Hine*, decided or established any principle of admiralty jurisdiction, inconsistent with the doctrine that, by the general admiralty or Maritime Law, there is no implied lien for repairs or supplies to or from a domestic vessel in her home port, and that without lien there can be no process or proceedings *in rem* in admiralty for such repairs or supplies. I have looked somewhat into the reported cases for the history of the theory and practice of admiralty jurisdiction in the United States, and though I find that history suggestive of the general tendency of authority to enlarge itself, and though it must be conceded that portions of the opinions of Justices Field and Miller in these cases, and perhaps I should say, the general tenor of their reasoning as to the exclusiveness of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts, would seem at first to tend to the conclusion that admiralty jurisdiction, under the Constitution and the Judiciary act, for any purpose or to any extent, even for the purpose of a personal judgment, only necessarily executed a State statutory remedy or proceeding *in rem*, because it was not a common law remedy and because a process or a proceeding *in rem* was in most cases an admiralty remedy; yet a careful consideration of these opinions and of the history of admiralty jurisdiction and practice in the United States in the reported cases has led me quite clearly to the conclusion that it was never intended in or by the cases of the *Moses Taylor* and *Ad. Hine*, or either of them to carry the doctrine or principle of exclusiveness inconsistent with State statutory liens and State statutory proceedings *in rem* to enforce them for supplies or repairs to domestic vessels in the home port, though I think it must be conceded that it was intended in both cases to declare a principle of exclusiveness inconsistent with State statutory proceedings *in rem* for supplies or repairs to or for foreign vessels. But I do not know that the principle of exclusiveness to this extent was necessarily Judge Story declared the same principle in the case of the bark *Chusan*, *ubi supra*, and it may be that it was implied in the case of the *Gen. Smith* and other cases above referred to. Certainly the Court was not called upon by the case, either of the *Moses Taylor* or the *Ad. Hine*, to say that admiralty jurisdiction under the Constitution and judiciary act for any purpose or to any extent, even for the purpose of a personal judgment only necessarily excluded a State statutory remedy *in rem*, because it was not a common law remedy. In this case of the *Moses Taylor* the ship was a foreign ship, that is foreign to California, and the contract was not only a maritime contract, but there was by the general maritime law an implied lien for the breach of it, at least so I suppose, and so Mr. Justice Field assumed, and, of course, the process *in rem*, by admiralty law and practice followed. So in the case of the *Ad. Hine*. After Mr. Justice Miller had arrived at the conclusion that the case was a maritime case of collision, of which the District Court had jurisdiction, the implied lien and the admiralty process followed *in rem*. Mr. Justice Field, near the conclusion of his opinion does say "It is not a remedy in the common law Courts which is saved (by the judiciary act to suitors) but a common law remedy." This is certainly true, but it does not follow, nor do I think Mr. Justice Field meant to be understood as saying that it followed, that a State could not give a suitor any other than a common law remedy, because the Judiciary Act saved to him a common law remedy. Though the Constitution of the United States and the Judiciary Act may permit a suitor in a given case to have a common law remedy *in personam*, either in the District or State Court, it certainly does not follow that the State may not provide another or further remedy for the suitor in that case not known to the common law, and which the Admiralty Court cannot give, or which the Constitution and Judiciary Act does not authorize it to give. I have examined this question as to the principle of exclusiveness declared in the *Moses Taylor* and *Ad. Hine* with care, not only from the immediate foregoing importance of the question in this great commercial City, but also because one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this District, whose opinion I have before me came to a different conclusion in the matter of attachment of the steamboat *Josephine*. But though I am clearly of the opinion that the Supreme Court of the United States did not in the cases of the *Moses Taylor* or *Ad. Hine*, or either of them, intend to declare any principle of exclusive admiralty jurisdiction at all inconsistent with the enforcement of State liens for supplies and repairs as to domestic vessels by State proceedings *in rem*, yet I have not been able to see how I can grant, perhaps I should say decide, either of the motions in the matter of the steamship *Circassian*. These motions are not made in any action. They are not made in Court or before me sitting as a Court. I did not issue the warrant under which the vessel was last sold by the Sheriff. The warrants in his hands were issued by Justices of the Supreme Court under the act of April 24, 1862, (sections 4 and 5,) as officers or commissioners. The 17th section directs the Sheriff to return his proceedings under the order for the sale to the officer who granted the the order for the sale, and subsequent sections provided for an issue between the contestants for the proceeds of the sale. Certainly until this issue the Court cannot become possessed of the case for the purposes of making any order until this issue. I should doubt the power even of the Justice or officer who issued the warrant to make any order not specified or provided for by the act. By the 31st section, any proceeding commenced under it before one Judge may be continued before another Judge of the same court in the absence or inability of the Judge before whom the proceeding was commenced, by his order; but there is nothing before me to give me jurisdiction under this section, even conceding the power of the Justice who issued the warrant under which the *Circassian* was last sold. Moreover, if I had heard these motions as a Court with all the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court at Chambers or Special Term I should have doubted the regularity or propriety of determining on these motions the contested questions of fact involved in them, and as to which the affidavits are very contradictory and of making orders which would be or which would operate mainly as instructions to the Sheriff how to execute process. The general principle undoubtedly is that the Sheriff must act on his own responsibility in the execution of process, that the Court will not direct or advise him as to the manner of executing it. See Bowie vs. Brake, (4 Duer 676,) and notes particularly the reason given by Chief Justice Oakley for the rule. Certainly in no view of the case or of the contested questions of fact, could I order the Marshal of the Eastern District to abandon his claimed seizure and custody of the vessel, nor do I see how I could enforce such an order if I should make it, and certainly if I had the power I ought not to order the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale to pay the balance of the bid until the Sheriff can deliver the vessel, unless indeed the Sheriff could and did sell subject to the seizure by the Marshall and to all the claims and interests represented by him, but the question of fact whether he could register so sell and the question of fact whether he did so sell are two of the questions where I doubt my power effectively to determine in these motions and which I doubt the propriety or regularity of determining if I had the power. The result is that all the motions must be and are denied without cost to either or any of the parties and without prejudice to any other or future action or proceeding that may be advised.

Emerson and Goodrich for Bass & Co. Beebe, Dean & Donohue for Seeber. Larocque & Barlow for United States Marshal. Barney Butler & Parsons for purchaser and owner. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for Sheriff or New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 1.

Before Judge Jones.

ARREST OF JUDGMENT DEBTORS.

In the matter of Marquis D. L. Sharkey, imprisoned as a judgment debtor.—This case, which has been several times before the Court in one shape or another, came up to-day on *habeas corpus* to show cause why the defendant Sharkey should not be released from imprisonment. Mr. John E. Burrill, counsel for the prisoner, argued the question at length as to the legality of the commitment under which his client was imprisoned. He denied that Judge RUSSEL, who committed the debtor, had any commission to act in jurisdiction of the case. The law contemplated that applications for warrants under the law of 1831 should be made to civil and not criminal courts. Why did not the counsel apply to the Supreme Court, where the judgment against Sharkey was obtained, for their warrant? Because they knew it would not be granted. No Judge in the City but Russel would have granted a warrant in this case. Counsel claimed that the provisions of the law of 1831, under which the arrest was made in this case, had been abolished by the Code; that all legislation referring to proceedings under the Revised Statutes was by reference to the Revised Statutes of 1830—that being the last legally authorized revision of the statutes of this State—and that the Revised Statutes of 1830 did not authorize the arrest of a judgment debtor on the grounds relied on in this case.

Mr. Jones, Fullerton and Vandepoel replied to the arguments of Mr. Burrill, and the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—AUG. 1.

By Judges Barbour and Jones.

Francis Huerstel *vs.* Blase Lorillard et al.; order appealed from affirmed. (Opinions by BARBOUR and ROBERTSON.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Jones.

John Morrison et al. *vs.* Dennis Bannon; motion granted. F. S. Binner et al. *vs.* Arthur Noyes; motion granted, with costs. H. A. Crane *vs.* C. W. Lacey; attachment granted. M. Lane *vs.* J. Feeny; complaint dismissed, with costs. F. Huerstel *vs.* Blase Lorillard et al.; motion granted. Charles H. Smith *vs.* T. J. Coe; motion granted, and referee appointed. F. McCauley *vs.* Herman Fink; interrogatories settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 1, 1867.

$3,000 U. S. 5s '74, C.		109½	200	Canton Co.	49½
Ind.		108⅝	140	West. U. Tel.	47½
7,000 U. S. 5s 5-20s. C.		109½	100	do	47
'62,		111⅛	100	do	47¼
10,000 do		111⅜	300	Calif. Min.	35½
10,000 U. S. 5s 5-20s. C.			400	Boston W. P.	22½
'65		109⅜	100	Pacific Mail	145¾
100,000 do		109⅜	100	do	145¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.		102⅛	100	do	145¾
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.			100	do	145¾
1st Series		107⅛	100	do	145¾
20,000 do. Sec. Ser		107⅜	100	do	145¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s. New		66⅜	35	do	75¾
4,000 do		66⅝	100	do	75¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s		66	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	91
2,000 Virginia 6s, new		60½	100	Erie Railroad Pr.	78⅛
12,000 do		60½	200	do	78¼
6,000 N. Car. 6s		28½	100	do	78¼
28,000 U. S. & M. Cer.		98⅝	500	Readina R.	107⅜
20,000 do		98⅝	1000	do	107⅜
20,000 do		98⅝	5	Mich. Cen.	112
4,000 C. & Miss. 1st		87	400	Clev. & Pitts.	95
1,000 Ohio Pr. C.		97	200	Chi. & N. W.	49¾
9,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.		90	500	do	49¾
4,000 Ill. Cen. 6s. Sterl.		90	200	do	49¾
1,000 Chic. & Alt. In. 6.		91½	100	do	49¾
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st M.		96½	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
50 Commercial Bank.		109	100	do	71¾
15 Cen. Nat. Bank.		106	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	124
26 Bk. of Com.		113	100	Chi. & R. I.	102¾
10 Ocean Bank.		102¾	100	do	102¾
500 N. Y. Cen.		105⅛	200	do	102¾
100 do	2d call	105½	200	Mil. & St. P.	50
20 Ninth Nat. Bank.		106	200	do	51
100 Am. Ex. Co.		76¾	100	do	51
165 Wells & F. Ex.		67	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	116
6 Amer. Ex.		74½	140	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	28
20 do		74¾	100	do	28
40 do		75	200	do	27
200 U. S. Ex.		78	200	Canton Co.	49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		108½	100	N. Y. Cen.	106½
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.		102⅝	1000	Erie R.	76⅝
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s,		111⅛	200	do	76⅝
First Ser.		107¾	200	Readina R.	107¾
47,000 Tenn. 6s, new		67	200	Mil. & St. P.	51
1,000 Mo. 6s. H. & St. J.		81	11	Mich. Cen.	112
Issue.		80¾	600	Clev. & Pitts.	95
10,000 C. & Alt. R. Pr.		95¾	100	do	95¾
25 Adams Ex. Co.		80	500	Chic. & N. W.	50
100 do		75¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
200 do		75¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	123¾
100 Wells, F. & Co. Ex.		67	100	Chic. & R. I.	102¾
4.0 Mar. C. Ex.	30 d		100	do	102¾
cent. paid		17	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
7 U. S. Ex.	10 d		200	P., F. W. & C.	100⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.		33¼	300	do	11 6⅝
100 do		33¾	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	91
10 Canton Co.		49¾	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	27
100 Bruns. C. L. Co.		5½	200	do	27½
100 Boston W. P.		22¾	200	do	27½
500 Pacific Mail.		146¼	200	do	b30 27¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.		s3	28⅞	10	Amer. Ex.	74
10 Mariposa Pr.			s	do	74
200 West. U. Tel.		s3	47	200	Hudson R.	120¾
100 do			47⅛	100	do	120¾
50 N. Y. Cen. 6s.		s3	105¾	100	do	120¾
400 do			105⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts.	95
200 do		s3	105⅝	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	s3 71⅞
100 do		s3	105⅝	300	Chic. & R. I.	s3 102¾
100 Erie R.		s3	78¼	100	do	s3 102¾
600 do			78¼	100	do	102¾
100 do			78¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	49¾
100 do			78¾	100	do	b3 49¾
400 Reading R.		s3	107	100	do	49¾
100 do			107	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	107
100 Adams Express			74½	100	do	107
50 do			74¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Ohio & M. C.			28½	100	Pacific Mail	146
100 Canton Co.		b10	49	200	do	146¼
100 Am. Ex. Co.		s3	75	100	Read. Rec. R.	s3 107
100 Adams Ex. Co.		s3	75	100	do	130¾
100 do		s3	75	200	Reading	s3 107
100 do			75	500	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
300 Quicksilver		s3	33¼	200	M. S. & N. I.	s3 61¾
100 do		b3	33¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	116½
100 do			33¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	s3 95¾
900 Wells Fargo Ex.			67	200	do	95¾
100 West. U. Tel.		s3	47¾	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	102¾
100 N. Y. Cen.		s3	106⅜	600	do	102¾
100 do		b15	106⅜	100	do	b15 102¾
7 0 do		s3	106⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.	b3 50
200 do			106⅜	400	do	49¾
300 Erie R.			78¾	600	do	50
800 do			78¾	100	do	s10 49¾
700 do		s3	78¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
200 do			78¾	100	do	s 71¾
100 do		b3	78¾	100	P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅝
700 do		s10	78¾	100	do	b3 106⅝
200 do			78¾			

OPEN BOARD—[illegible] P. M.

100 Adams Ex. Co.	b3	75¾	700	Erie R.	78¼
200 Mar. Prof.		72¾	100	do	b3 78¼
100 West. U. Tel.		47⅜	100	Reading R.	b3 107¾
100 do		47⅜	200	do	s3 107¾
100 do	s3	47⅜	100	do	b3 107¾
1/0 Mer. C. Ex.	s30	pd	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	s3 102¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	s-d	105½	100	do	b3 102¾
400 Chic. & N. W. P.		71¾	100	do	b5 102¾

THURSDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Gold Room opened at 139¾ ₱ cent. this morning, but returned to 140 ₱ cent. on a demand for Cash Gold for the day's deliveries. The heavy holders who have been speculating for a rise, withdrew their gold from the use of the Room except on consideration of a sixteenth of 1 ₱ cent. per day. This was paid in some instances; in others the Gold was bought at 140 ₱ cent for cash. Beyond this speculative movement, for the day, there was nothing to affect the market one way or the other. The Treasury has been selling part of its receipts from Customs this week at the going rates. The Customs today are about $870,000. The Exchange on London is 109⅝@110 ₱ cent. and dull. The German steamer to-day carried out only $68,700 in specie. The Cable news from London to-day speaks of a better financial confidence, with Consols at 94¼ ₱ cent. The market for money in this market is abundantly supplied to-day at 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, with some exceptions on pledge of the Public Funds, as cheap as 5 ₱ cent. per annum.

The Public Funds were generally firm to-day as to prices, but with no marked activity until near the close of the day, when there was a good inquiry for the 5-20s of 1862-5, May and November interest, at 111¾ and 109¾, respectively. The State Bonds were also steady, with a demand for Tennessees at yesterday's advance, under the belief that the election to-day will pass off quietly, and result in the reelection of the present State Administration, who are a public-debt paying and public-interest providing party, whatever may be said of Gov. BROWNLOW personally.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange reopened this morning under the depression produced by certain free sales of Erie and other Stocks late on Wednesday. At the early Boards most of the Brokers appeared to be looking for a further decline, while few of them were inclined to press sales in this direction. Erie was done as low as 75¾@¾ for a short time in the forenoon, and some of the Western Roads and New-York Central sympathized, but the sales were light, and at 1 o'clock the whole market gave token of a renewed upward speculation, and Erie advanced to 76¾ ₱ cent. The subsequent fluctuations were between this figure and 76¾ ₱ cent., with corresponding prices on the other active Stocks. There was a further rapid advance of 2¼@3 ₱ cent. in the cheap First Preference Shares of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road. The Steamship lines were firm at 146@146½ for Pacific, and 111¾@112 for Atlantic. The old Express Stocks made a further advance.

The elasticity of the general market was quite as prominent under the various attempts at depression last night and to-day as at any time since the present rise set in, and the new month upon which we now enter promises to be marked by the same activity as July, if not by even more violent speculations.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102¼	N. West Pref.	72	71¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	111¾	Rock Island	102¼	102¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	109⅝	109⅝	Fort Wayne	107¾	108¾
N. Y. Central	106¾	106½	W. U. Telegraph	47⅜	47⅜
Erie	76¾	76¾	Cumberland	38	38
Hudson	120¼	120¾	Quicksilver	22¼	22¼
Reading	107¼	107½	St. Paul Pref.	66¾	65¾
Mich. Southern	82¾	81¾	Pacific Mail	146	145¾
Pittsburgh	95¾	95¾	Toledo & Wabash	81¼	81¾
Ill. Cen.	86¾	87	American Gold	140	140
Northwest	50½	49	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	109¾	5-20s, con., 1867	108¼
6 ₱ cent., 81	111¾	5-20s, con., 1871	111⅛
5 20, reg., 1862	108¾	5 ₱ cent. con., 1871	119
5-20 con., small	111¼	End. con., 1874	106¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	111¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¾	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	109¾	7 3-10 2d series	107¾
5-20 con., 1865, new issue	108¾	7 3-10 3d series	107¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N.Y. B'y loan	103½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6s, new bonds.	67
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Car. 6s	28
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	South Carolina 6s, ex c.	87½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	100½	North Carolina n. bds	57
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Missouri 6s	103¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	104	Kentucky 6s	91
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	Missouri Pac. R. 1ss	103
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	California 7s	124¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100½	Cal. Pac. R. bonds	104¾
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	97	Connecticut 6s	96¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Chatham	140
Manhattan	137	Hanover	112
Mercantile	110	Irving	106
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	130
Union	117	Nassau	107
America	137	Shoe and Leather	109
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	118
Tradesmen's	136	Continental	105
National	111	Commonwealth	107½
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	Park	142
Seventh Ward	107	Manuf's & Merchants	100
State of New-York	110	Central National	107¼
Commerce	118	Fourth National	108
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Ninth National	106
Oceana	104	Tenth National	104
American Exchange	116	Orientals	140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. e.	90	Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	85¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89½
Erie 1st mort., 1867	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1877	103	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93.	74
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	104	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 1s, 6th ind. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1s	89
Erie 1s, 7th ind. 1888	82	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	93
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Ind. & Cin. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1903	101½	Clev. & Pitts. 1st M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., 1903	85	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st 8s, '66-'72	101½	Chi. & Alton, 1st M.	96
Harlem 1st 8s, '69-'72	101½	Chi. & A., S. Fund	101
Har. 3d M., '68	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Harlem 7s, 2d M.	90¾	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	74
Mich. S. & N. I. R. 7s	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	104	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	113	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d M., pfd.	80	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	54¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $369,000; Gold Notes, $52,000; total receipts, $1,496,214 26; total payments, $726,219 22; balance, $127,-085,062 82.

The Troy, N. Y., *Times* of last evening says:

"A telegram from this city appears in the New-York *Herald* to-day announcing the suspension of the commission and grain house of MOORE & COVELL, and stating their liabilities at $120,000, with assets small. This dispatch has been forwarded by the Associated Press agent in New-York to the Press of the country, and will be published in all the papers of the Association, North, South, East and West. The dispatch is erroneous. The firm has not suspended and, as yet, no circumstances of the recent melancholy death of S. L. COVELL, the junior member of the firm, are familiar to our readers. After the terrible accident by which he met his death occurred, he remained insensible and speechless until he died. He was the financial head of the house, and had exclusive general charge of the management of the business. Of course, the death of Mr. COVELL entirely upset the financial arrangements of the concern, and threw upon Mr. MOORE an amount of labor and responsibility he cannot individually discharge. He therefore chooses to place the affairs of the firm into liquidation, although such suspension has not yet taken place, with a view to close up the business of the copartnership. Mr. MOORE will, however, continue the commission grain business as before. He is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, having the confidence of the business community, and the patronage of a large and favorable acquaintance all over the country. His character as an honorable dealer and merchant will remain unaffected by the temporary embarrassments which have overtaken him."

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Memphis, July 25, says:

"After an extensive trip throughout Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, a review of the crop prospects throughout the region in which I have been traveling, will doubtless prove interesting to you. Along the Memphis and Ohio Railroad there is an abundant crop of corn. The cotton section, extending to Paris, Tenn., does not present a very gratifying appearance. The greater portion of it is very small, and too generally cultivated as is necessary to produce it advantageously. The thin lands have much microscopic cotton, very light prospect for corn, and averaged from six to ten bushels of wheat to the acre. The better class lands from Memphis to Louisville have more luxuriant corn, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, peas and grasses than were ever raised before along the route. From Nashville to Chattanooga the crops adapted to that section are in a splendid condition. There is an immense surplus of all manner of provisions, comprising vegetables, corn, wheat, hogs, chickens, &c. Flour is selling at $11 a barrel, and is low, in Kentucky. At numerous places, not very convenient to transportation lines, wheat is selling at 75c. to $1 50 a bushel; potatoes at $1 a bushel, and other articles in proportion. Throughout North Georgia the wheat and corn crops are at least three times as large as is necessary to the subsistence of the people. The crops of cereals of this season surpass in bulk and weight that of any other ever raised in that section. The mills in the vicinity of Baltem, Rome, Adairsville, Kingston, Carterville, &c., are grinding immense quantities of wheat. Prices, however, rule higher there throughout Tennessee.

Throughout North Alabama, along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Nashville and Decatur Roads, an immense yield of wheat has been received. The threshing machines are now making their yearly visits to the loaded fields, and their buzz and steam of dust are heard and seen everywhere, exhibiting an extraordinary scene of bustle and activity. The valleys and hill sides along the route are teeming everywhere with the most bountiful harvests. The mills are constantly employed, and the most c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an ornate and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER. TOURNAMENT, DANCING, &c.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HONEY-MOON and KISS IN THE DARK. Prof. LOGRENIA, the last PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER BROTHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, 200,000 CURIOSITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
58-st., between 5th and 6th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 609 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

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To Advertisers.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dispatches announce that steps are being taken to organize another grand meeting of the friends of reform in Hyde Park, for the purpose of protesting against any cutting down of the franchise extended by the Reform Bill, as it passed the House of Commons.

The competition for the Goodwood Cup was the event of the Goodwood Races yesterday. *Vauban*, the defeated favorite for the Derby, bore off the prize. *Tyrrestal* and *Regalia* came in respectively second and third.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH intends returning NAPOLEON'S visit at an early day.

The distress in Counties Mayo and Connemara, Ireland, has, it would appear, been greatly exaggerated. Affairs are now assuming a more cheerful aspect.

MANUEL CARVALLO, Chilian Minister to Belgium, died in Brussels yesterday.

A new Russian Loan is to be offered in the French market next week.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday memorials were presented against donations to sectarian institutions; for a separate submission of the prohibitory clause; against liquor prohibition; in favor of liquor prohibition, and for a reorganization of the Judiciary. The resolution authorizing the Committee on the Adulteration and Sale of Liquors to send for persons and papers, which was under consideration at the adjournment on the previous day, was adopted. Mr. OPDYKE called up his resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Official Corruption to send for persons and papers and to take testimony. He said evidence had been tendered to the Committee and to the public Press, and they desired simply to get at the facts. The resolution was adopted. It was agreed that hereafter the session should commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. A resolution was adopted requesting the TAX Commissioners of the City of New-York to report to the Convention the value of the real estate in use in that City by the various religious denominations for the purposes of public worship, together with the assessed value of the same as returned to them, from the year 1847 up to the year when such property or real estate was exempted from taxation by legislative enactment. The resolution calling upon the State Auditor for information relative to the Champlain Canal, was adopted. Several other resolutions, after debate, were laid upon the table, after which the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature. The various sections were considered separately, amendments to each being offered and debated. A recess was taken to 7:30. On reassembling in Committee of the Whole, the report of the Committee on the Legislature was further considered, a lengthy debate ensuing. Without having taken definite action, the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

The Virginia Republican State Convention met at Richmond yesterday, a large concourse of black and white citizens being in attendance. To accommodate the crowd, the Convention adjourned to Capitol-square, where, previous to the organization, the assembly was addressed by Radical and Conservative speakers. Dissensions in the ranks were soon made manifest, and it was soon apparent that the friends of JOHN MINOR BOTTS were not in the Convention, but that HUNNICUTT'S supporters were in full force. Shortly after the Convention had been called to order a circular was distributed, announcing that Mr. BOTTS' Convention would meet elsewhere in the evening. Thereupon Mr. BOTTS was violently denounced by his opponents. The Hunnicutt wing of the Convention then elected as officers the gentlemen who officiated at the April Convention. A motion to adopt the April platform gave rise to a lively debate, during which one of the speakers was forcibly carried out by the Sergeant-at-Arms (colored.) The platform was then adopted, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

In the Surratt trial, yesterday, Mr. MERRICK continued his argument in behalf of the prisoner. He reviewed the testimony given by the witnesses for the prosecution, and contended that every material statement made by them had been contradicted by the witnesses for the defence. He was particularly severe in his criticisms of some of the witnesses who had testified against his client, and asserted that they had been instructed by certain politicians to testify as they did for political reasons. Mr. MERRICK took occasion in the course of his remarks to enter upon a defence of the Catholic Church, which he claimed had been assailed by the prosecution. Mr. BRADLEY not being ready to proceed when Mr. MERRICK closed, the Court adjourned to this morning, Mr. BRADLEY announcing that if he made any argument at all, it would be very brief.

Gen. SHERIDAN yesterday issued an order removing from office a large number of the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans, and appointing other gentlemen to fill the vacancies thus occasioned. He gives as a reason for these removals the fact that the city credit has, through their efforts, become very much depreciated. He also charges them with having opposed the execution of the Military Reconstruction laws.

The dispatches received from Tennessee indicate that the election yesterday passed off quietly and without the bloodshed that was anticipated. In Memphis a regiment of infantry was stationed to be called upon in case of emergency, but their services were not required. A large vote was polled, Gov. BROWNLOW seeming to have the advantage. The reports, however, are not full enough to warrant speculation as to the result.

Two races were trotted to-day at the Narragansett Park. The first was between *Lucy Bruno* and *Colonel Maynard* for a purse of $1,500. *Lucy* won in three straight heats; time, 2:27, 2:27 and 2:28. The second was a saddle race for $1,000 between *Lexington*, of Boston, and *Lew Pelter*, of New-York; the latter won in 2:32¾, 2:45¼ and 2:38¼.

LOCAL.

The anniversary of British emancipation in the West Indies was celebrated by the colored people of this City and Brooklyn yesterday, at the Myrtle-avenue and Leffert's Parks in the latter city. There was a large turn out of negroes of both sexes, and the celebration passed off in a decorous and orderly manner.

An ordinance providing for the better protection of passengers on ferry-boats, by compelling the ferry companies to erect gates that will, when closed, prevent any person from passing on or off the boats, was offered in the Board of Councilmen yesterday and referred to the Committee on Ferries. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

SIMON WITKOWSKI, who was arrested last week on a charge of having swindled CARTER, KIRKLAND & Co., of No. 340 Broadway, out of a large invoice of goods by means of false pretences, in August, 1866, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice HOGAN, on the ground of insufficient evidence. It is said that the debt has been paid.

A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN was celebrated at the Church of St. John the Baptist yesterday.

The day for the trial of the charges against Dr. TYNG has not yet been fixed.

The Chamber of Commerce had no meeting yesterday.

A less active demand prevailed yesterday for the leading kinds of Produce and Marchandize. Low grades of Flour were sought after by shippers and were steady. Grain was depressed. Pork and Lard were heavy. Butter was firmer. Cotton stiffly held. Freights dull.

The Military Commanders—The President and His Policy.

The intention of the President to remove Gen. SHERIDAN naturally affords encouragement to the opponents of the law in other military districts. The enemies of the Union and of honest government in Louisiana, who have succeeded in enlisting the support of the President, are already followed by kindred spirits from Alabama. "If SHERIDAN is to be removed, why not POPE?" is the query with which they corner Mr. JOHNSON. To this inquiry there can be no satisfactory answer. The course of the two Generals named has been identical in principle and purpose. Both have interpreted the law in the same sense, and both have deemed the deposition of untrustworthy civil officers essential to the effective working of the reconstruction scheme. If the President, then, interfere for the benefit of the rebels and the corrupt politicians at New-Orleans, can he do less for his friends and petitioners at Mobile? Their complaints come within the same category. They are as reasonable, as just, as proper in one case as in the other. If SHERIDAN is to be decapitated, with what decency can POPE be allowed to keep his official head? Nay, if SHERIDAN is to suffer because of his fidelity to the loyal purposes of the people, and his adherence to the known intent of the law, who among the district commanders will care to expose himself to the suspicion of being unfaithful to his trust? For, plainly speaking, that will be the imputation under which every commander will rest who may not suffer from the President's abuse of the power of removal. When he inflicts the threatened punishment upon SHERIDAN, whose offence is the administration of the law in the interest of the Union rather than of the rebellion, POPE and SICKLES and ORD and SCOFIELD may well pray to share the same fate. Not to be removed will be to incur suspicions which few beside the President are willing to encounter.

But how will the removal of Generals who have proved themselves loyal and energetic help the President? His object, as we understand it, is quite as much to defy Congress as to punish officers who have acted according to a stern sense of duty. His organs tell us that he will not suffer Gen. GRANT to exercise the authority which the supplementary act explicitly reposes in him; that he, Mr. JOHNSON, will assert his right to revise the district commanders' action, to check their proceedings, and to dictate the course they shall pursue. There can be no doubt as to the meaning of these intimations. They foreshadow another conflict between the President and the representatives of the people. Whether he intend it or not, they will provoke a storm before which all he has and all he can do will be swept into nothingness. If he were not insensible to the signs of the times, he would hear and heed the mutterings which the mere anticipation of the removal of SHERIDAN has evoked. He would remember that the misinterpretation of the law which the Attorney-General's opinions rendered possible brought Congress together one month ago; and he would thence infer the probable effect of proceedings by which he proposes to array the power of the Executive openly against the will of Congress, and to get rid of those in whom that body reposes unbounded confidence.

Another circumstance is not unworthy of Mr. JOHNSON's attention. The advocates of impeachment have been in a minority thus far, in consequence of a desire to avoid extreme measures, as well because of the country's need for peace, as because of the belief that the President would interpose no further obstacle to the operation of the law. All this will change the moment Mr. JOHNSON makes known his purpose to disregard the law, and to employ the opportunities of his position adversely to the Congressional plan. Think you that such a display as that which Mr. JOHNSON is confidently said to contemplate will not invest the demand for impeachment with a vitality it has not hitherto possessed? Here will be a positive act—an unmistakable contravention of the law—just such an issue as the extremists have watched for; and who can doubt its effect on the popular mind and on Congress? Beginnings of this effect may be traced now. Journals which have steadily deprecated impeachment, hint that, after all, it may be a necessity. The Chicago *Tribune* and the Albany *Evening Journal* are of the number. The habitually moderate Providence *Journal*, inspired as it is by Senator ANTHONY, recognises the necessity for pointing out the tendency of the President's conduct to strengthen the impeachment party. Nothing short of blindness or fatuity can ignore the fact. The States composing the Government, having put down the rebellion and asserted their determination to enforce certain conditions upon the South, are not likely to permit the President to resist their will. We are reluctant to abandon the hope that prudent friends will induce him to arrest his steps ere the fatal line be passed. For if the contest really become one between Mr. JOHNSON and his policy and the governing States and their policy, the result will be beyond dispute. The country may suffer meanwhile from embittered strife, but Mr. JOHNSON will assuredly find himself powerless before the outraged patience and patriotic instincts of the people.

It is idle to talk, as Mr. JOHNSON's apologists do, of the grievances inflicted upon him by recent legislation. His authority is a small matter, compared to the reconstruction of the Union on a sound basis. And, though he may well chafe under restrictions which his own ill-judgment provoked and justifies, he must not assume that others disregard the essential merits of the controversy. The question, as it stands, is wider far than that merely personal one to which his vanity and obstinacy would dwarf it. Divested of surplusage, it is: Shall the President, who in 1865 usurped the authority to pull down and set up, now dictate terms and conditions, or shall this power be exercised solely by the people? According to his hypothesis, Congress is chargeable with usurpation. But the original "usurper" was himself; and we have yet to learn that his right, so acquired and exercised, forms a tenable barrier, even in argument, to the organized will of the States, as expressed by Congress.

The Tax on Emigrants—An Amendment of the System Required.

The immigration from Europe has, of late years, centred so exclusively, it may be said, at this port, that its history and its progress may be fully traced in the records of the New-York Commissioners.

Their trust is a most important one. They are performing duties of a national character under a local commission. They hold a trust for Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, as much as for the State of New-York. Their position is in a certain sense anomalous. When the Commission was first created, twenty years ago, the scope of its duty was much more limited than it is now; and its work rather corresponded with the functions of a local Charity Board. The emigrants arrived here almost exclusively in sailing ships after long voyages. Now, the bulk of the immigration is by steamship. At the former period, the tax of two dollars per head was probably a reasonable commutation for the expense of looking after the sick and the poverty-stricken. The number of these, we believe, used to average about eleven for every thousand. The shorter voyage, the larger accommodation, and, as a general thing, the better provisioning by steamship have reduced the percentage of indigent and invalided by more than one-half. Last year, under the two-dollar tax, the Commissioners received no less than $466,836 of head money; and as evidence that that amount was in excess of the actual requirements of the Commission, there is to-day, we hear, an accumulated fund of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Whether that fact was clearly brought out when authority was asked of the Legislature a few months ago to add fifty per cent. to the emigrant tax, we do not know. The fifty per cent. increase was denied, but twenty-five per cent. was conceded. So that to-day the Commission finds itself, by some means, in the position of increasing its demands in proportion as the number of claimants upon its funds would seem to have *decreased*, if the comparison between the healthfulness of sailing vessels and steamships is any guide.

Besides, the owners of vessels which take disabled, lunatic, lame, blind, maimed persons and others of their class as passengers are liable in a special bond for their maintenance here. This, added to the two and a half dollars of head money, actually raises the tax upon the emigrant to about ten per cent. of his passage money. All the best steamship companies, we believe, charge thirty dollars for a steerage passage. The tax, therefore, is a very serious item.

The Commissioners reckon upon receiving about $100,000 by the additional twenty-five per cent. which the Legislature has this year allowed them to charge. The emigration of 1867 promises to be at least two per cent. greater than that of last year; and if the new tax had been in operation all the year, the receipts of the Commission could hardly fail to have reached the sum of $600,000.

This is a heavy burden upon emigration. We are very much inclined to the opinion that it is not only too heavy, but that it indicates a lavish expenditure, which is not warranted on any sound principle of economy. There is no question that a large number of sick and indigent persons have to be cared for on Ward's Island. There is no doubt—thanks to the energy, discretion and humane disposition of Superintendent FAGAN—that they are well taken care of. Last year's report gives the number of patients that have been treated in the Refuge Hospital as 10,306. There is much work and great expense necessarily attending the maintenance of an institution of that kind; and we dare say the Commissioners think there is nothing wasted. But, nevertheless, there is a very general desire—not confined to citizens of New-York, but prevalent especially in the West, where the subject of emigration is carefully studied—to have our present Commission effectually overhauled. The feeling is widespread that the administration of emigrant affairs ought to be in the hands of the National Government, and that this question of head-money should receive more attention and far more careful inquiry than it has yet done.

It is not necessary in bringing this matter under discussion to impugn the integrity of any one connected with the present system. It is sufficient if we deal with the simple question whether we have not outgrown that system; whether a Local Board can administer a vast business which concerns every State and Territory of the Union as much as it does New-York. There are reports of emigrants having been greatly overcharged on railroads and steamboats; as, for instance, that the fare to Buffalo by the emigrant train is $4 50, while the charge at Castle Garden is $6 50; that the fare to Boston, which is $8, swells to $4 at the emigrant landing-place. There are complaints, too, whether well or ill founded, that in the exchange of foreign money for currency the emigrant has no protection whatever. On Swedish gold and silver pieces particularly, it has been represented that the emigrant often loses at the Garden as much as ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. Even English sovereigns, selling in Wall-street at $6 80, have often brought fifteen cents less at the emigrant headquarters. This may be the result of no intention to deal unfairly by the new-comers. But the fact that representations of this sort are made shows that the system needs a keen and close and thorough inspection. It may not be in the Commissioners' power to see that emigrants always get the very highest figure for coins they bring with them. But if there is any brokerage of the sort attempted at all, it should be under the sharpest kind of supervision. A record should be kept of every transaction, and the books should be open to the examination of responsible citizens at all times.

The whole question, including the disgraceful Quarantine arrangements, should receive a full, candid discussion. The interests at stake are equally great in a moral and material point of view. We need to give all the encouragement possible to emigration—to that kind especially which brings us thrifty, industrious farmers, with their little savings. Every one of them becomes a contributor to our industrial wealth, whether he brings money or not, and thereby helps to mitigate the burden of taxation that weighs upon us. It is our interest and our duty alike to see that we do not discourage emigration by taxes that are not absolutely needed, and that we raise our system above and beyond all reproach.

Discipline in the Fire Department.

We have watched with solicitude the attempt made by Gen. SHALER and his fellow Fire Commissioners to introduce military discipline and rigid rule into the management of the Metropolitan Fire Department. It was no easy task to substitute for the old-fashioned, irresponsible, b'hoy kind of regulation which permitted each member of the force to be the sole guide and arbiter of his conduct, a system as firm and unbending as the *code militaire*, but we have reason to believe that this has been successfully accomplished. In the first place the Board of Commissioners is absolutely independent of the good will, good nature or personal regard of the firemen. This insures impartiality and relieves the Board of any possible imputation of favoritism. In the next place the recognized grades and ranks into which the *personnel* of the force is divided, while doing away with the unfortunate tendency to hail fellowship that so greatly impaired the efficiency of the old organization, vastly assists the maintenance of discipline, and enforces respect for office and officers.

A regular course of procedure has been adopted for the guidance alike of officers and men, which must be followed in all cases of discipline. The Board sits as a Court, the President presiding, before which the party complained of appears, in compliance with a formal summons. There we have reason to believe the most exact justice is sought and administered without regard to fear or favor. Recently, men have been dismissed from the service, after a fair trial, who had boasted of their political strength, and their individual importance. In one case, eight or ten members of the force, led by a Ward politician of supposed influence, were peremptorily dismissed for gross violation of the rules of the Department. These parties swore vengeance on the men who caused their removal, and were confident of their early reinstatement. Thus far they have failed to accomplish the purpose of their threats, and their names are not again upon the pay roll. The expulsion of these men was of great moral weight with the entire Department. When the force thoroughly appreciates what we know to be the fact, that merit and efficiency, rather than politics and "influence" are the requisites, the Commissioners will have attained one of the greatest and most desirable of ends.

We are reminded very forcibly of the old time rowdyism of certain companies, by the literal absence of complaint against the firemen of the present Department. The day has gone by, we trust, when the stale jokes of "new hats," "new coats" and "new boots" will suggest to the popular mind a fire at either a hat, coat or boot store. We hope to note the day when the uniform of our firemen will be as welcome at the door of a house in flames as is that of a Metropolitan Policeman. The endeavor of the Department seeks the confidence of the public, and we do not strain the facts in asserting that the effort of the men parallels with the endeavor of their superiors.

MINOR TOPICS.

We heard some time ago that a very rich merchant of this City proposed to give one, two, three or more millions for the erection of model houses as residences for workingmen. Whether Mr. A. T. STEWART, who is now in Paris, has taken the pains to examine the forty-eight houses which the Emperor NAPOLEON designed, erected, and has just presented to a coöperative society of workingmen for the erection of cheap dwellings, we do not know; but from what we have heard of the houses and the conditions of the gift, we are inclined to think that nothing better has ever been devised. Each house contains three stories and cellars, and each floor is composed of two rooms and a small kitchen. The buildings themselves cost altogether $64,000, or somewhat over $1,200 each; but on adding the purchase of the ground and the expense of leveling, the whole sum spent must have been about $100,000 (gold.) We suppose that in this City the labor, material and ground would cost about twice as much as in Paris; but even then a million of dollars ought to erect some 240 houses upon the Napoleonic model. We cannot conceive a better thing for a rich man to do than to employ a million or two in this way.

The Wyoming (Texas) *Democrat* proposes Mayor HOFFMAN, of New-York, for President. The St. Charles (Mo.) *Sentinel* nominates Senator HENDERSON as the Republican candidate for next term, and a Kalamazoo paper hoists again the flag of FREMONT. It is hard to say which of these gentlemen has the best chance; but we are glad that at last a candidate from New-York has been spoken of—even though his nomination come from TEXAS.

The London *News*, in alleging that "Americans do not take kindly to amusements," wonders that our originality is never applied in this direction. "Of mild amusements," it says, "they have given us only the religious 'revival meeting,' which is but of limited utility, and what they borrow of us is of even more dubious value." Hosea Biglow has already confessed that pleasure makes Yankees "kind o' wince, as though it was something to be paid for by the inch," and that it is to be "worried through" as a matter of duty. "We carry a holiday, if we set out, as steadily as though 'twas a redoubt." The fact may be admitted without qualification or excuse. Whether it would not be better, alike for the individual and the race, if it were otherwise, is a serious question for legislators and public-spirited citizens. But to persuade a man or a people to amusements is a strange task. And yet persuasion is required with us, since a nation always hurrying onward to a goal has no time or mind for wayside fancies. A Paris or a London populace is quite different from a New-York or Philadelphian. We were lately reading over a famous article of sixteen or eighteen years ago, on the London "Street Showmen." The writer enumerated a wonderful variety of these—Punch, Fantoccini, Chinese shades, Galantee shows; street feats of strength and sleight-of-hand, as those of jugglers, conjurers, balancers, posturers, staff tumblers, fire-eaters, sword and snake-swallowers, street dancers of hornpipes and highland-flings; street performances of dancing dogs, performing birds and mice; fiddlers, hurdy-gurdy players, and other musicians; pavement "artists in colored chalks," and proprietors of peep-shows; street shows of industrious fleas, alligators, glass ships, and so forth. In America neither the laws nor public patronage would ever allow such a variety of street amusements. The performers would die of neglect. The street crowds now assemble around some man with corn-salves, razor-strops, tooth-powders, or needle-threaders. What is so rare with us! as seeing people idly amuse themselves? Their very play is mainly exercise, or a distraction used instead of a drug, or perhaps prescribed by a physician. Our streets are industrious, or quiet, or noisy, or abandoned for Sunday, as the case may be; but seldom are spectacles of popular enjoyment.

To judge from some expressions in Mr. BRIGHT'S latest speech, he has already marked out a new field for his labors, and men like Mr. BEALES will be very thankful to him for keeping them in comfortable occupation. Mr. BRIGHT intimates that he will agitate for the introduction of the ballot and the abolition of the Irish Church. He ought to find no difficulty in accomplishing either of these aims. The Conservatives would be foolish to stickle at the ballot after all that they have been made to swallow. The Irish Church exists only because no one makes a strong attack upon it. If the Government brought in a bill to do away with it, all sides would join in passing the measure. So that the new campaign is not likely to be either a severe or protracted one. DISRAELI has stopped the popular orators, but he was never so much hated in England as he is at this moment. He has been false to his party—as to his *principles* it would be absurd to speak of them. Even his oldest admirers must now acknowledge that the man is the most unscrupulous trickster and charlatan that ever laid his dishonest hands upon the reins of power in England. The Reform Bill is really Mr. BRIGHT'S, and DISRAELI accepted it in order to keep in office. That is the short history of his achievement.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* has a Washington letter which says that, during the late extra session of Congress, Chief-Justice CHASE brought his personal influence to bear upon members of both Houses, both directly and indirectly, against impeachment. The writer adds: "Mr. CHASE'S mania for the Presidential office is a melancholy exhibition of which we have had many painful examples among our public men. Notwithstanding the activity of his friends, and the wealth of the bank interest pledged to his support, we tell him plainly that he has not the ghost of a chance. He has no popular strength whatever. Why will he not save himself from inevitable mortification and disgrace by refusing longer to draggle the robes of his high office in the mire of caucuses and conventions?" As the *Standard* pronounces against one candidate after another in succession, we should fancy that it was leading its readers on to the nomination of WENDELL PHILLIPS. But then is not PHILLIPS, according to his own measure of qualifications for the next President, unfitted for the office on account of his *color*?

The Government is just as much bound to protect from the Indian savages those bodies of Mormons who are now crossing the Plains on their way to Utah, as though they were the best Christians in the country. And yet we have received complaints from persons who have been engaged in leading Mormon parties West by way of the Platte river, that no military protection is afforded them, and that they have undergone the greatest perils, and suffered in many ways from the wild Indians. A party of 400, almost wholly foreigners, and many of them women and children, left Omaha a few days ago, and other parties are at this hour on the way. They enter upon the desert with the greatest tripidation, and it is only the prospect of the Promised Land beyond that nerves them to confront its dangers. As we are accustomed now-a-days to looking to GRANT in all cases of difficulty, we would request him to give a hint to Gen. SHERMAN to furnish a few companies of dragoons for the protection of the poor Saints who are constantly journeying across the wilderness on their way to Canaan.

A writer in a South Carolina paper says that "Confiscation is the ghost that still haunts many of the landholders in the State. It rises up in fearful apparitions to disturb their dreams by night and their more philosophical reflections by day." All this too, notwithstanding the fact that we have had repeated proofs that the vast majority even of the Radical party in Congress are totally opposed to confiscation in any shape. The Northern bondholders might just as well be haunted with the ghost of *repudiation*, because one or two unprincipled men have had the audacity to propose it, covertly or openly. We believe that one of these ghosts might as well be feared as the other, and we have no doubt that if PHILLIPS' system of confiscation were carried out, it would quickly be followed by an agitation in favor of repudiation.

We do not hear much in this country, nor see much in our foreign exchanges, concerning the "Congress of the coöperative societies of all nations," which is to be held in Paris on the 14th of next month. A large number of delegates representing the coöperative societies of England and Germany are expected to be present, and delegates are also expected from the United States. It is believed, however, that France will show a great preponderance, as these societies have existed there in considerable numbers ever since they received the encouragement and subsidies of the Government after the revolution of 1848. We shall look to the proceedings of this body with interest, and hope it may throw some light on the workings of a system which is now attracting great attention among the workingmen of this country.

For an Empire which is Peace it seems unfortunate to be always suspected of making war. Yet NAPOLEON cannot so much as dictate a diplomatic note on any subject without setting the Bourse and Lombard-street in a panic. The North Schleswig "note" to Prussia may be, for aught people yet know, as civil as an invitation to dine; but, without the slightest knowledge of its contents, the financiers fell to quaking and the artilleriste to examining their primings. The difficulty is that Europe has a night-mare of the "rectification of frontier," and believes that France will never be quiet till she gets what she wants. Hence, whether NAPOLEON buy army horses or sell them, the flurry is the same; in the one case it means war, in the other it is the mask of peace under which war is prepared. Yet it is noteworthy that, however it may be with the French army, the people of France have no stomach for war. There is not half so much belligerency at Paris as at Berlin. The "geographical necessity" for France to push her boundary to the Rhine looks more ominous to Germans than to Frenchmen. At the first rumor of war, the Opposition cry out in the Corps Legislatif that it is a device to draw popular attention from the Mexican failure, as indeed it probably is. The hope of peace lies in the fact that mere warlike preparation may accomplish this object, without the dread reality of carnage. The danger of war is that a mere show of new hostilities may be insufficient to accomplish it.

Certainly we do not receive an exalted idea of the amenities of French journalism from recent events which have happened in Paris. It is enough, we should have thought, to have the terrors of Government warnings over the head of an editor, without the additional supervision of one's own *confrères*, backed by cudgels and pistols. Parisian journalists—we all know that Frenchmen are models of good breeding—think nothing of calling each other by names which are borrowed from the vocabulary of the lowest of the low. But M. LOUIS DE CASSAGNAC has advanced a step further in the practice of polite habits, and publicly advertised that he spat in the face of M. VERMOUL, editor of the *Courrier Français*, which M. VERMOUL denies. The Prefect of Police has hereupon instructed his subordinates to look closely after the instructors of the public mind, and see that they keep their angry passions within bounds. Frenchmen will have a despotism, and they prefer it of their own making. The Imperial rule scarcely satisfies them, and they supplement it with a little social tyranny of their own. After all, there is some reason for VICTOR HUGO preferring Jersey to Paris.

The Montreal papers are rather severe in their censures of the conduct of the volunteers during the late riot at St. Hyacinth. We are told that investigation shows "that their officers completely lost their presence of mind." This is very likely to be true. However, it is an advance over the experience of the volunteer officers at Ridgeway last Summer. There they lost not only their presence of mind but their presence of body also.

The latest pin which disrespectful Britons have attempted to stick into the bladder of royalty is a comic cartoon ridiculing and rebuking the Prince of Wales. It represents the Prince as *Hamlet*, struggling violently with a paternal-looking John Bull as *Horatio*, who vainly tries to restrain him from rushing after the ghost of that rake and *roué*, GEORGE IV. The Prince gazes earnestly after the ghost and cries "I'll follow thee!" It is sad to see a young man with such noble opportunities—excelled by those of no earthly position—throwing himself away and preparing trouble for his country.

The Levee Convention in New-Orleans having in hand the inauguration of practical measures for the reconstruction of their safeguards against the Mississippi overflows do not seem to have done much besides discuss the question. There seemed some fear among them that the Levee Bonds, with the signature of Gov. FLANDERS, would not be taken at the North, notwithstanding Gen. SHERIDAN'S opinion that they would. Therefore two sets of resolutions were introduced, providing for the apportionment and collection of an *ad valorem*, specific, direct tax upon the State for the raising of $300,000, the main object being, at all events, to secure the building of the Grand Levee, which protects nine parishes. But upon the suggestion that such action might forestall or interfere with the operation of Gen. SHERIDAN'S Levee Commissioners, one set of resolutions was withdrawn and the other laid on the table, subject to call, and a committee was appointed to confer with that Board as to the best course to be pursued. After this very sensible action the Convention (composed of Southern planters and ex-slaveholders,) listened to a speech from Mr. CRAIG, a former slave, who seemed to make a very favorable impression on them, so great, indeed, as to suggest the invitation of colored delegates to the next Convention, which was not formally done, merely because it was a matter entirely within the control of the parishes to send whom they liked. This is a practical and straightforward accepting of the situation which will soon bring forth results.

AMUSEMENTS.

New-York Theatre.

The new drama of "Nobody's Daughter," seems to have entered upon a successful run at the New-York Theatre. Mr. FULTON and Mr. MARDER, the damatists, have given the dramatic world a little excitement at the right time. The dramatic world had comfortably set itself down for a nap until the Fall, when these gentlemen rouse it from its drowsiness with the latest dramatization from Miss BRADDON. The piece is emphatically a chip of the sensational block, although it does not deal in the muscular effects of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S muse. It belongs, however, to that nervously horrid class of plays which are supposed to delight the heart of a French critic, and send him to bed weeping. The plot is not, in any of its various phases, new; but such as it is, the authors have made the best of it, and have divided it into five divisions, each of which has a proper culmination that is eminently exciting, to say the very least. The elements of the characters are all that could be craved. There are two murders, and retributive justice overtakes the lowly and the titled assassins; there is a gambling scene, which, the audience is assured, is a faithful reproduction of the real thing, in the course of which millions are lost and won at ancient "Faro," and its youngest offspring, little "Keno." There is some poisoned wine, and a secret panel, and a humble ballad-singer, whose hand is sought and won by a soft-hearted baronet, and a faithful detective. These are simply the leading "points" of the piece—it is not easy to get at the whole story, nor is it absolutely necessary to do so. There is a mystery, which those who wish to see the drama will thank us for not revealing; yet, after seeing it through, a general idea floats through the mind that the lost one is restored and that villainy is punished—also, that virtue is rewarded. The language is terse and to the point. The situations are strong. The whole work is quite worthy of its young authors. Some of the scenery is quite picturesque. A view of Yarborough Tower in the moonlight, by Mr. SCHELL, is particularly so. The performers are not always as effective, however. Mr. MORTIMER, as the faithful *Detective*, is—but then Mr. MORTIMER is never anything less than effective; he has a happily natural and easy yet forcible way of treating his share of the dialogues and the action, which is irresistible with his audience and pleasing to his critic. Miss REIGNOLDS is not so happy with the part of the heroine, a young lady who employs a quantetis of *ahases*, and is finally discovered in the last act to be rightfully entitled to a fifth name. Miss REIGNOLDS looked well and dressed well, but her feigning of passion is too palpable. However, her efforts being genuine, and her want of success owing to no lack of struggling on her part, were rewarded by hearty applause, in which we are happy to join.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON, with the assistance of Mr. BYRON, gave a dramatic and musical entertainment at Dodworth Hall last evening which seemed to be greatly relished by a flattering audience. Miss DARGON'S share of the performance consisted of recitations from SHERIDAN, MILMAN, POE and others. An eloquent little poem by Mrs. RUTH CAMPBELL—"A Rally for Ireland," was fervidly delivered and was much applauded.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON, of Irving Hall, has completed his arrangements for the coming musical season. He will give, at Steinway Hall, the usual series of Sunday evening concerts and thirty Thursday concerts, which he particularly denominates "popular," though why he should do so in this special instance, when the public have fastened a certain popularity upon all his musical entertainments, is not clear. Mr. HARRISON'S programme also includes ten evenings of grand oratorios; and for all these he has secured the services of Madame PAREPA ROSA, who will remain under his management during the entire season.

The work of improving the interior of the French Theatre, which has been going on for the past two weeks, under Mr. GRAU'S direction, will soon be completed. Some radical changes will be effected. The parquette is being lowered, and last season's economical arrangement of lights will be altered upon a more liberal plan. A new drop curtain, which has been ordered in Paris, to be painted by an artist of the grand opera, will be sent here on the same steamer on which Mme. RISTORI will embark—the *Europa*, to leave Brest Sept. 1. At the same time three new scenes which are being painted for "Marie Antoinette" will be forwarded; these include a view of the Conciergerie, by VERNIER, the artist of the San Carlo at Naples, and a view of Trianon, by a Florentine artist. Of the new drama itself, the following extract from a letter from GIACOMETTI, the author, to a friend, speaks: "I think 'Marie Antoinette' will be my most beautiful work, and, with Mme. RISTORI, its success is assured. I think it is a work which will please the great American people. I needed the 'Republic' and its allowed freedom of utterance to make this drama worthy of what it should be in the hands of ADELAIDE RISTORI. RISTORI'S engagement begins Sept. 16. About that same date Mr. BATEMAN will also introduce his French opera troupe at the same theatre, and place OFFENBACH'S spa king operetta alternately with [illegible] tragedy.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

In addition to the documents already published regarding Mexican affairs concerning MAXIMILIAN'S capture, the following is interesting:

To the Citizen Secretary of War:

When MAXIMILIAN was made prisoner yesterday he requested me to grant him the requests embraced in the following points:

First—I sent in my abdication in the month of March, during the first half of the month. Among the archives captured from me at La Cruz there exists a copy of it certified and countersigned by the proper Minister. The original was sent to the President by the Counsel of State, JOSE MARIA LACUNZA, with orders that it should be published when I should lawfully be made prisoner.

Second—That if a victim be necessary, the evil done be visited on my person.

Third—That my suite and attendants be well treated, for the loyalty with which they have accompanied me through dangers and vicissitud s.

He has also to d me that he desires nothing more than to get out of Mexico, and that in consequence he hopes that necessary escorts will be given him to the place of embarkation.

I have replied to him that I can grant him nothing, and that all I can do is to report this to the supreme Government. ESCOBEDO.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 17, 1867.

In addition to the above it has been authoritatively ascertained that as early as last January MAXIMILIAN attempted to make a formal proposition, through our Government, to retire from Mexico for the purpose of allowing the Mexican people to decide the question of the permanency of the empire in their own way. He proposed to place himself on board a man-of-war pending the settlement of the question, and added that it was virtually settled then, as three-fourths of the country was then occupied by the Liberals. BAZAINE, the French Marshal, assumed a neutral position regarding MAXIMILIAN'S proposition, but promised to hold his troops aloof during the canvass or election which he expected would follow from its acceptance.

Secretary SEWARD declined to entertain the proposition because he did not recognize the authority claimed by the Emperor's agents to represent any part of the Mexican people.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

Advices from New-Orleans have been received, which indicate that the Austrian Admiral TEGETHOFF'S mission will prove futile, as it is understood that MAXIMILIAN'S body has already been delivered on board a man-of-war off Vera Cruz. Official advices of this fact are daily expected. It is proper to state in this connection that the Mexican Legation here have urged on their home Government the delivery of the body to the Austrian Government without delay.

THE PRESIDENT AND IMPEACHMENT.

The statement reg

...hes that time. The passage from New-York to Cherbourg in his flagship, the *Franklin*, was made in six-teen days, under very favorable circumstances. He found there Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH with his flagship, the *Colorado*, the *Canandaigua*, the *Ticonderoga* and the *Proble*. On the 16th, Admiral FARRAGUT reports the arrival of the United States practice-ships *Macedonian*, the *Savannah* and the *Dale*; the *Shamrock* and the *Swatara* were at Lisbon awaiting the Admiral's orders.

Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, having been relieved by Admiral FARRAGUT, is on his way home.

Paymaster Judson S. Post has been detached from the *Augusta* and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster D. B. Bateman from the *Canonicus* and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster S. S. Wood from the *Relief* and ordered to settle accounts; Commander John C. Beaumont from the command of the *Miantonomoh* and placed on waiting orders; Capt. Alexander Murray from command of the *Augusta* and placed on waiting orders; Commander S. P. Quackenbush from command of the *Canonicus* and placed on waiting orders; Acting Assistant Paymaster F. C. Imlay, from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to settle accounts; Assistant Surgeon William Commons has resigned; Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow has been ordered to the *Wateree*. The following officers have been detached from the *Miantonomoh* and placed on waiting orders: Lieut.-Commander M. S. Stuyvesant; Masters G. V. Mesrogue, George N. Flagg; Ensigns R. R. Impey, F. M. Gore; Surgeon Charles L. Green; Acting Chief-Engineer William Latimer, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers John E. Edwards, Robert B. Dick, James McNabb.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-ninth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The State Constitutional Convention reassembled this morning, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

MEMORIALS.

The following memorials were presented:

By Mr. BELL—For a separate submission of the liquor prohibition clause.

By Mr. BROOKS—On the same subject.

By Mr. GOULD—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. C. E. PARKER—On the same subject.

By Mr. VAN CAMPEN—Relative to the Liquor Laws.

By Mr. STRATTON—Nineteen memorials against liquor prohibition; also, against donations to sectarian institutions; also, of members of the New-York Bar suggesting a plan for the reorganization of the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROSS—Several petitions from various parts of the State against a prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. BECKWITH—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. DUGANNE—On the same subject.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—On the same subject.

By Mr. ANDREWS—For a separate submission of the prohibitory liquor clause; also, against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. LUDINGTON—On the same subject.

By Mr. E. P. BROOKS—For a prohibitory liquor clause.

RESOLUTION.

The Chair announced the pending question to be on the resolution authorizing the Committee on Adulteration and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to send for persons and papers.

It was adopted.

Mr. DALY moved that hereafter the fiscal year shall commence on the 1st day of January in each year.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PRINCLE—That the State Engineer and Surveyor be requested to furnish the Convention with the state of the work on the extension of the Chenango Canal to the State line of Pennsylvania, the proportion of work already done, and the probable expense in addition to the amount already appropriated of completing said extension. Laid on the table.

By Mr. STRATTON—That the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police report to this Convention as soon as practicable the number of men detailed from the Police force as attendants upon each of the Police Courts, the Courts of Special and General Sessions, and at any other Courts in the City of New-York during the year 1866, designating the names of each of the said Courts, and the amounts paid for such attendance upon each of said Courts respectively, and also whether the amounts so paid will be increased or diminished for the year 1867, and if so, how much for each of said Courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. OPDYKE called up his resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Official Corruption to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony. He said it was not the intention of the Committee to make a general crusade relative to official corruption, but to secure sufficient facts upon which to base action. Such evidence had been tendered to the Committee and to the public Press. They desired simply to get at the facts. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. KETCHUM called up the resolution offered yesterday, instructing the Committee on Revision, to whom has been referred the article of suffrage, to make the six days' provision in the registry apply only to cities and incorporated villages.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT moved that hereafter the daily sessions commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Carried.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved that the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York be requested to furnish the following information:

First—The number of suits or actions at law now pending against said City.

Second—The number of unpaid judgments now standing on record against said City, and what the amount thereof.

Laid on the table.

Mr. GEREY moved that the Clerk of the New-York Common Council be requested to furnish this Convention with copies of the report of a Select Committee of such Common Council, heretofore appointed to inquire and report what rights and franchises now belong to said City, and of what rights and franchises said City has been deprived by legislative interference or otherwise.

Laid on the table.

Mr. HITCHMAN called up the following:

Resolved, That the Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York be instructed to report to this Convention the value, in their judgment, of the real estate in use in that City by the various religious denominations for the purposes of public worship, together with the assessed valuation of the same as returned to them, or the officers preceding them, charged with the duties they now perform, from the year 1847 up to the year when such property or real estate was exempted from taxation by legislative enactment.

Adopted.

Mr. HATCH called up the resolution offered yesterday, calling upon the Auditor for information relative to the Champlain Canal. Adopted.

By Mr. VERPLANCK—

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners report to this Convention the number of breaks in the Erie Canal within the last ten years, the amount paid to contractors on account of the same under their contracts, and the length of time that each break interfered with the navigation of the said canal.

Laid on the table.

By Mr. MAZOU—

Resolved, That the Legislature shall provide for the appointment of a Receiver-General, who shall have the care and custody of all moneys which now are, or hereafter shall be under the control of the Canals of this State.

Referred.

Mr. BEALS called up the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Land Office be requested to report to this Convention the number of acres of land belonging to the common school fund in 1822, the report to specify the county in which the land is situated, the name of the tract and the several lots, with the number of acres in each; also, what lots have been sold, with the price of each, and what remains unsold. Also, how much money has been received into the treasury from such sales and how much is still due upon bonds for lands. Also, whether any sales of lands under water have been made; whether land under the waters of the Hudson River, or under the waters of the East River, or under the waters of the shores of Long Island or Staten Island, or under the waters of inland lakes, and, if so, what sums of money have been received for such lands, specifying the sum received for each part, and whether the money received for lands under water has been added to the capital of the common school fund. Also, what lands belonging to the State, whether required by escheat or otherwise, except those bid in by the Commissioners for loaning the moneys to the United States deposit fund, have been given away by act of the Legislature—whether granted to individuals or to railroads or charitable institutions.

By Mr. E. BROOKS—

Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn *sine die* at 12 o'clock meridian, on Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

Tabled.

By Mr. CRESSBERO.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Bill of Right be directed to inquire into, and report to this Convention the propriety of providing that married women shall be endowed with a certain amount of the personal estate of their husbands.

Referred.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature, Mr. ARCHER in the chair.

The article providing for the organization of the Legislature, and as heretofore published, was read.

Mr. MERRITT, Chairman of the Committee making the report, explained the object of the changes recommended.

Section 1 was taken up. The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly. Any elector in the State shall be eligible to the office of Senator and member of the Assembly.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to amend by substituting the word citizen for the word elector. Lost.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-three members. The State shall be divided into eight Senatorial Districts. There shall be four Senators in each District.

The First District shall consist of the County of New-York, and shall be entitled to one additional Senator.

The Second District shall consist of the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond and Westchester.

Mr. RASPUS BROOKS moved to strike out Westchester from the Second District. He said this was an unfair apportionment. New-York, with a million inhabitants, was made a single district, while Westchester was attached to other strong Democratic counties. Westchester was not contiguous territory, and the political and social ties were apparent. It was to combine the Democratic counties so as to secure overwhelming Republican districts. In this apportionment the Second District contained over 100,000 more inhabitants than some of the Republican districts.

Mr. GREELEY moved to strike out sections two, three and four, and insert as follows:

SEC. 2. The Legislature for 1868 shall divide the State into fifteen Senate Districts, whereof each shall contain as nearly as may be with due regard to the integrity of counties an equal number of legal voters, and whereof each district shall be entitled to elect three Senators. Each voter may at his discretion repeat twice or thrice on his ballot for Senator the name of a candidate, provided all the names borne thereon, including repetitions, shall not exceed three, and each ballot shall be counted two or three votes, as the case may be, for any candidate whose name may thus be repeated. The Senators thus chosen shall hold their offices for — years, and any vacancy occurring shall be filled by election as heretofore; or on the expiration of the term of Senators their places shall be filled as above.

SEC. 3. There shall be a decennial enumeration of the people of this State in the year 1875, and the year following shall reapportion the State for the choice of Senators and of Assemblymen according to the provisions of this article. No county shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, but such as contain more legal voters than are required to constitute a Senate District.

The Legislature for 1868 shall, in like manner, divide the State into forty-five Assembly Districts, whereof each shall be entitled to choose three members of Assembly, but any succeeding Legislature may, provided this State shall, by a direct vote, consent thereto, increase the number to five members from each Assembly district.

The provision of section two, with regard to the repetition of names of candidates on the same ballot, shall apply likewise to ballots for and the choice of Members of Assembly.

Recess to 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled in Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the report on the organization of the Legislature, Mr. ARCHER in the chair.

The Chair announced the pending question to be on motion of Mr. E. BROOKS to strike out the County of Westchester from the Second Senatorial District.

The amendment offered by Mr. GREELEY was ruled out of order, as not being germain to the subject under consideration.

Mr. BALLARD moved to amend by dividing up the State into 32 Senatorial Districts, as provided for under the present Constitution. He opposed the plan of eight Senate Districts as one calculated to remove power from the people, and as a step backward. It demonstrated a want of confidence in the people. The experience of past years had shown that the present system was successful, and he did not believe the proposition for eight districts would be sanctioned by the people.

Mr. CONKLIN was entirely opposed to the apportionment made by the Committee. The population of the City of New-York was probably not below one million of souls; that being the case, the City of New-York could not be made one Senate District. It must be divided if eight districts were to be made, and, if left undivided, then there could be but two districts in the State, or, at the most, five. He cited figures from the census to show that, under the apportionment of the Committee, the first two districts, comprising the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond and Westchester, would be entitled to eleven Senators, instead of nine Senators as proposed. He denounced the plan as a partisan scheme and unjust, either with reference to population or taxable property. It was a party trick to prevent a portion of our population from their just rights of representation.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was hard to suit gentlemen who were hard to be suited; but if we tried to suit the ideas of all individuals, what kind of a Constitution would we have to submit to the people? The argument against the report was, that the Committee had not made a sufficient number of Democratic districts, but they had been made up with reference to lines of travel and identification of interests. New-York had been fairly treated by giving her an additional Senator; the island counties did not contain population enough for a separate district, and hence Westchester had been added to it. He reviewed the formation of the other districts, claiming that the best interests of all concerned had been consulted. He thought gentlemen who opposed the report should prepare a better scheme. So far as the political complexion of the districts is concerned, it would give the Republicans five districts and the Democrats three, and the former would have twenty Senators and the latter thirteen. A careful examination of the geography of the State, would demonstrate that the plan proposed was a fair one, and he believed the best that could be devised. Mr. BARKER said the question here was whether we would adhere to the present system, or adopt the plan of larger districts. He was in favor of large districts and for long Senatorial terms. This would give the State experience and intelligence in the higher branch of the Legislature. He repelled the charge that the report of the Committee was a party trick, and he thought the charge could only come from a gentleman who had come here for party purposes. The Committee were not actuated by such considerations; the minority had signed the report freely and frankly, after hearing all the discussions that were had in making up the apportionment. It was an unpleasant task for the Committee to make up the districts, and one which he would have gladly deferred. For one, he would have gladly handed the subject over to the next Legislature; but the Committee were asked to perform the duty, and did so in obedience to instructions. If the Convention should conclude to defer the apportionment to the next Legislature, he would be content to allow it to be done. Mr. SCHOONMAKER criticized the apportionment as unjust to the City of New-York, and to other counties. Taking the basis of representation upon population, excluding persons not taxed only, he produced the following figures: Total population, 3,794,338; ratio per Senator, 115,000. First Senate District—Population, 77,607; excess, 142,607. Second Senate District—Population, 531,299; excess, 70,299. Third District—Population, 404,430; deficiency, 55,570. Fourth District—Population, 463,265; excess, 3,265. Fifth District—Population, 438,156; deficiency, 24,843. Sixth District—Population, 407,137; deficiency, 52,863. Seventh District—Population, 399,743; deficiency, 60,257; Eighth District—Population, 436,699; deficiency 23,301. Senate District No. 2 exceeds District No. 3 by 125,769; No. 4 by 68,034; No. 5 by 95,141; No. 6 by 125,163; No. 7 by 130,556; No. 8 by 93,603. He claimed that these facts demonstrated that the appointment as reported should not be adopted.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND found himself compelled to oppose the plan of the Committee as reported. He had no doubt that they had attempted to discharge their duties faithfully, but he felt it his duty to differ with their conclusions. He was in favor of the single district system as at present established. It was not necessary to have large districts in order to secure honesty and ability in the Senate. There were men in the present Senate who were the peers of any man in the large district in which it was proposed to locate him. He was opposed to throwing back the shadow on the dial. It never had been successful but once, and that was by Almighty power. We could not do it, and if the attempt was made he did not believe the people would indorse it. It would restore the politicians to power and make the capitol the Mecca for all political aspirations and desires. He did not believe that all the wisdom was in the past. We must look ahead and examine the present. If this system was indorsed, then but one thing more was needed to make the scheme complete, and that was to restore the power of appointment to the Executive. Then the old political machine would be fully restored, and the people would be placed in the same position they were previous to 1846.

Mr. DALY said the representation of the City of New-York should not be fixed below what it was at present. That City was rapidly growing, and the organic law should bind that city to a standard below what was now accorded to it. He hoped to be able at the proper time to offer an amendment that would do justice to the growing population of that City.

Mr. A. J. PARKER had hoped a plan would be presented here for a return to large Senatorial Districts; but he could support, but there was so much apparent injustice in the one proposed that he must oppose it. He would not charge partisan motives upon the Committee; but it was unfortunate that the great excess of population should be in the First and Second Districts, which were largely Democratic. Albany County was also placed in the district with St. Lawrence, which he deemed an unfair arrangement. Unless a better apportionment could be effected he should be compelled to vote against the large district plan, and in favor of thirty-two districts, as at present organized.

Mr. FULLERTON said the present system had worked well, and he saw no good reason for a change. He was opposed to going backward and adopting the old plan of large Senate districts.

Mr. ALVORD was in favor of the large district plan. It had worked well in the past history of the State, and he doubted not would secure the same result in the future, if adopted. He hoped no hasty action would be taken in the matter, but that the question would be weighed carefully.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.

Removal of City Officers in New-Orleans by Gen. Sheridan—Appointments to Fill the Vacancies—Registration Completed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 107.—The Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans are hereby readjusted as follows, viz.: A. W. Bosworth, President; Jas. McCloskey, Wm. Smith, Norman Whitney, Geo. Clark, Thomas McKnight, Gerard Smith and Edward White, of the Board of Aldermen; and Thomas S. Moore, S. H. Higginbotham, J. P. Prague, F. Lurges, Wm. McCulloch, J. B. Cunningham, J. P. Montamat, A. V. Prados, John Paisley, Geo. D. House, H. F. Strucken, John F. Krous and P. Kaiser, of the Assistant Board of Aldermen are removed, and A. D. Grieff, James Graham, Peter O'Donnell, John R. Clay, E. W. Burbank, E. G. Stapleton, D. S. Dewees, T. E. Dumas are appointed to the Board of Aldermen, and John L. Stermy, S. Straight, John L. Davis, S. T. Hison, F. B. Joubert, C. S. Senrinet, C. C. Sampson, E. S. Gulbel, Jules Lapene, E. Rigney, Oscar J. Dunn, John Ganche, Edmond Flood and P. W. Perdue are appointed to the Board of Assistant Aldermen in their stead.

The reasons for removing these persons are to be found in the disordered condition to which they have reduced the city credit, and the efforts which they have made, and are making, to impede the lawful execution of the law of Congress, dated March 2, and the acts supplementary thereto.

By command of Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Registration in Louisiana is completed, but it will take several weeks to revise the rolls. Many of those registered under the Attorney-General's opinion will be stricken out. No accurate estimate of the State vote can be made, but there is no doubt that the revised rolls will show a colored majority.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S order leaves one member in each Board of the original Councils. One member in the upper and four in the lower Board were elected on the Republican ticket. Of the new appointments, two in the upper and three in the lower Board are of mixed blood. One in the lower Board is a pure negro, and one is doubtful. None of the colored appointees belong to the newly enfranchised citizens, but are free citizens of the State of Louisiana.

Upon the recommendation of Gov. FLANDERS, Gen. SHERIDAN appoints a Mayor and Aldermen for the town of Lake Charles, in Calcasieu Parish.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Whites and Negroes Voting Together.

No Disturbance at the Polls Reported.

Gov. Brownlow Undoubtedly Elected by a Large Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 1.

The election to-day was one of the most orderly ever known. The liquor-shops were all closed, and the special police force and the militia prevented all trouble. Black policemen were detailed by the Leagues and accepted by the authorities. A disturbance to-night between a black and white man brought out eighty armed blacks in an instant.

The negro vote in the city was very heavy; about 550 nearly solid for Brownlow. The city gives Brownlow 644 majority. In his own precinct, out of 545 votes cast he got all but one, and that was his own vote. Nearly all the blacks voted at this poll, some 400 in all. Every district in the county gives Brownlow a majority. Thirteen of the nineteen districts give him 1,571 majority. Greenville, President Johnson's home, gives Brownlow 80 majority. Jonesboro gives Brownlow 188 votes, Etheridge 60. Nine districts in McMinn County gives Brownlow 537 majority, with eight to hear from. Bradley County gives Brownlow 800 majority.

Madisonville gives Brownlow 156 votes; Etheridge, 15.

Nashville gives Brownlow 3,000 majority, and Memphis 5,000 majority.

Monroe, Bradley, Washington, McMinn, Knox and Greene send Radicals to both branches of the Legislature.

Gov. BROWNLOW'S advices are that the Legislature will be strongly Radical, thus insuring a United States Senator in place of PATTERSON; and that ETHERIDGE'S county will vote against him.

MAYNARD is elected to Congress by a large majority, and BUTLER is certainly elected in the First District.

Gov. BROWNLOW claims the eight Congressman and a majority of 30,000 in the State, and 20,000 in East Tennessee.

Gov. BROWNLOW was present at the polls for the negroes most of the day. ETHERIDGE has been here to-day.

So far as heard from at this hour, at Gov. BROWNLOW'S, no disturbances of any kind have taken place.

To the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The election passed off quietly in this city, and not a single disturbance occurred. The saloons were all closed, and the best of order prevailed. The Twenty-fifth Infantry were stationed at Court-square during the day, but they were not called out.

By the first arrangement the whites and negroes were to have separate voting places; but later in the day, finding that they could not all vote there, they sought other polls in crowds, and then were unable to all vote owing to the short time allowed.

The city gives BROWNLOW 2,292 majority. Mr. NUNN, (Republican,) for Congress, from this district, is elected; also Messrs. RYDER, RICHARDS and HAMILTON for the Legislature. Unofficial returns from Madison County give ETHERIDGE 300 majority. Haywood gives BROWNLOW 500 to 700. Hardeman and Fayette give a Conservative majority.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 1.

The election passed off without disturbance of any kind. BROWNLOW'S majority in this precinct is 728. The county will give 1,000 majority for BROWNLOW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 1.

The election to-day was the quietest ever known here. The whites and blacks voted without interruption, and not a hurrah for either party was given. At the polls a few parties were arrested for attempting to vote twice, and others for carrying concealed weapons.

Returns from all the Wards but one give Brownlow 3,163, Etheridge 704.

Four districts in the county give Brownlow 457, and Etheridge 159.

The Republican ticket is all elected. Mason, Independent, got but a few votes.

Murfreesboro gives Brownlow a majority of 649, Lavergne 310, and Jefferson 77.

Columbia gives Brownlow 1,449 votes, and Etheridge 148.

Clarksville—Brownlow's majority 738.

Franklin, and four precincts in Williamson County, 396 majority for Brownlow.

Tullahoma—Majority for Brownlow, 10.

Humboldt, in Carroll County—Etheridge, 64; Brownlow, 24.

Brownsville, Haywood County—Brownlow, 764; Etheridge, 183.

Gallatin—Brownlow, 309; Etheridge, 122.

PACIFIC COAST.

Shipment of Treasure—Savage Mining Company—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 30.

The steamship *Golden City* sailed to-day for Panama with $781,257 in treasure, $443,194 of which is for New-York.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Savage Mining Company was held to-day to consider the proposition to increase the capital stock; the present capital being $1,000,000, or eight hundred shares at $2,000 each. Seven hundred shares were represented. The meeting unanimously resolved to increase the number of shares to 16,000, with a value of $200 each, making the capital $3,200,000.

Flour is firm, at $6@$6 50; sales of Oregon extra at $6. Wheat active, at $1 80@$1 85, Barley, $1 47½. Legal-tenders, 72½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 31.

The ship *Ellen Southard*, for Liverpool, has cleared.

Flour and wheat are active, but quotations are unchanged.

Legal tenders unchanged.

Discouraging Mining Reports from Arizona—Letter from Gov. McCormick on Indian Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 31.

Late advices from Arizona represent the mining news as discouraging. Central Arizona is suffering for want of rain.

A private letter to Gov. MCCORMICK states that a fight had occurred at Terzion Springs, about 400 miles from Prescott, in which four or five Indians were killed, and Capt. WILLIAMS and two men of the Eighth Cavalry were wounded—Capt. WILLIAMS dangerously.

The following is an extract from a letter of Gov. MCCORMICK to Gen. DEDOWELL:

"I find that at Fort McDowell and other posts that captives taken by the troops have been turned over to civilians without process of law. I learn of instances in which children have been sold by the troops, and of others where they have been exchanged for goods; also cases where they have been given to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, and these tribes afterward sent them to the whites. I am also informed that at Fort McDowell it is our custom to deliver adult female Apache captives to the Pimas and Maricopas for slaughter."

Gen. MCDOWELL has ordered an investigation into these charges.

Commencement Exercises at Bates College.

LEWISTON, Me., Thursday, Aug. 1.

The exercises of Commencement at Bates College terminated to-day. An oration and poem were delivered in the forenoon before the alumni of the institution. In the evening the closing festivities of the graduating class took place, in connection with which Dodworth's Band gave a concert. The Trustees of the college have voted to detach the seminary and latin school department, and make the college an independent and separate institution.

Sudden Death in Buffalo—An Absconding Merchant.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

A man named HIRAM VENNEFFS, a peddler, aged 50 years, dropped dead in the street to-night. He is said to have a brother residing in Lincoln, Ill., who is Vice-President of an Agricultural Society there.

The second jury on the cause of the death of GEORGIA CARRIFF, murdered at Forest Lawn on the 24th of June, to-day returned a verdict of "willful murder" by strangulation.

T. W. PATTERSON, who was arrested here to-day for absconding with $68,000 obtained on bills of lading of corn, paid back nearly $30,000, and no one appearing to make complaint against him, he was discharged from custody. There was a great excitement "on Change."

The Fenian Brotherhood of this city passed strong resolutions to-night denouncing Rev. W. GRAHAM for refusing to administer the funeral rites on the body of Sergeant LYNCH, while persons wearing the Fenian uniform were in the Cathedral.

Base Ball Matches in Maine.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The second game of the base ball tournament was played between the Kons and Athletics, of Portland, this afternoon. The Kons won by a score of 27 to 26. The game was finely played.

To-morrow the Cushnoc Club, of Augusta, play against the Androscoggin Club, of Lewiston. The winner of this match is to play the closing game for the silver ball against the Kons on Saturday.

A Buffalo Merchant Absconds with $80,000—His Subsequent Arrest.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

F. W. PATTERSON, a prominent merchant here, absconded with the proceeds of eleven boatloads of corn this morning, valued at about $80,000. He was arrested this afternoon, and United States bonds, &c., were found in his possession, amounting to nearly the full value of the amount stolen.

Body Recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The body of Capt. MERRYMAN, of the brig *J. D. Lincoln*, who was drowned by the sinking of the wharf, has been recovered. He resides near Portland, Me.

Accident to the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, Thursday, Aug. 1.

The schooner *Montauk*, while bound down on the Welland Canal, ran into Lock No. 6 this afternoon, carrying away all the gates. Navigation will probably be resumed Saturday evening.

The Falls in the Tennessee River.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 1.

A corps of topographical engineers are about leaving New-Albany, Ind., by direction of Gen. WEITZEL, for the purpose of surveying the Tennessee River.

JAMAICA.

The Planters and the Negroes in their Relations to the Government—Material Condition of the Colony.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Ja., Thursday, July 11, 1867.

The condition of this old English Colony is altogether peculiar at the present time, and extremely difficult of being understood by those unacquainted with its history. If you are to accept what you hear from certain parties, and are to be guided by the facts which are presented in the records of the commercial transactions of the Colony, you must come to the conclusion that Jamaica is utterly ruined. On the other hand, if you travel through the rural districts with your eyes open, you will behold numerous striking evidences of prosperity among the negro population, and if you listen to the sentiments of these people, you will hear words full of hope as to the future of the country. So with the Government. By one class it is rated in terms of extreme bitterness, as unjust, cruel and tyrannical, while by the bulk of the population it is spoken of in language expressive of warm attachment and implicit confidence. All this is puzzling to a stranger, but I propose to show in this letter how these conflicting appearances and these opposing sentiments are to be accounted for. And I shall take the latter first.

It is not difficult to explain the hostility of the planters to the new Government. They dislike it because it is not their Government, in the sense of being under their control, and being administered specially for the advancement of their interest. The negro, on the other hand, accepts it gladly, because he sees that it is for all, and therefore for him as well as for others. Under the present administration no distinction whatever is recognized between the planter and the small settler, the white man and the black man, the old aristocratic class, born of slavery, and the new class of freedom. Jamaica's great misfortune since emancipation, has been, that after slavery was destroyed, the legislation of the Colony was left in the hands of men bred in the narrow and selfish school, of which a regard for class interests is the primary principle of politics. The freedman here has never enjoyed the care of the Government, in the sense of having his rights and claims considered equally with those of the other classes of which Jamaica society is composed. He has made some progress, it is true, in material prosperity, and his social condition has undergone a corresponding improvement; but he owes the former principally to his own energy and thrift, while for the latter he is largely indebted to the zealous labors of the devoted missionaries sent out by the different Evangelical societies in England, who have been preaching to him and teaching him for the last fifty years; and in view of what he has accomplished, there can be no doubt that he would have made much greater progress had he received that consideration at the hands of the Legislature to which he was fairly entitled. Out of evil frequently comes good; and the new form of government, to whose adoption the deplorable occurrences of 1865 led, certainly promises to be a blessing to Jamaica, for the simple reason, that, besides being administered with a directness and a vigor not possible under the former vicious system, it knows no distinction of classes, and gives fair play to all. The negro sees this, and he keenly appreciates it. The Jamaica freedman has so long been the sport of political empiricisms, he has so long been made a tool of by political parties here, to push their own schemes and accomplish their own selfish ends, that he accepts gladly, as a relief from his distractions and his sufferings, the suspension of his political rights which the new Constitution involves. He greatly prefers Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, with his almost despotic powers, to the old House of Assembly, whose members he helped to elect as "a free and independent voter," for he feels that, with Sir JOHN, he is not simply a ladder to mount by to political power, or a taxing machine to grind out revenue, but a subject of Queen VICTORIA, to be cared for equally with the proudest planter or the most liberally-stipended official in the land. Hence, while the "property classes" are crying out against the land tax and the house tax which have just been imposed, and calling the Government all sorts of hard names for demanding payment of the heavy arrears of quit rents, which were never properly collected under the defunct system, the black man in Jamaica pays his taxes without murmuring, feeling persuaded that the value will come back to him in the shape of the advantages which liberal and impartial legislation will secure to him and to his children. He sees, also, that the white man is now required to pay his full share of taxes as well as the black, the former unjust distinctions between the planters and the small settlers having been all abolished; and he finds, moreover, that in the arrangements for collecting the taxes the Government is desirous of putting him to as little inconvenience as possible—a consideration which he was not accustomed to meet under the old state of things. He willingly meets the demands of the Government upon his purse, because he believes, from what he sees, that the Government will protect him in his rights; and nothing, by the way, has tended more to produce this conviction in his mind than the recent appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates from England to preside in the local Courts throughout the island.

With regard to the condition of the colony in respect of its material interests, that must not be judged of simply from the accounts appearing in the newspapers of financial depression and commercial failures. It is quite true that, as a sugar-producing country, Jamaica has greatly declined during the last forty years, and it is equally true that the country is now very poor, considering its great natural resources; but the present unfortunate state of affairs in business is attributable partly to the stagnation of trade which followed the disturbances of eighteen months ago, and partly to the effect of Sir JOHN GRANT'S measures in disturbing a rotten state of things, the growth of a grievously short-sighted and vicious commercial legislation; besides which, the country, for several years past, has been afflicted with a succession of very severe droughts. But whatever may be the sufferings of the whites, and of the more respectable portion of the brown population, the negroes are on the whole in a prosperous way, and they are evidently destined to "possess the land" at no very distant period. From statistics now collecting, it has been ascertained that there will be probably over 100,000 tax-payers under the new house and land tax in Jamaica, and I am within bounds when I say that fully three-fourths of this number are blacks. The number of small settlements on which such products as coffee, ginger and arrowroot are cultivated, is rapidly on the increase in all parts of the island, and the negroes are now shipping produce in large quantities direct to the English market, a company having been recently formed in England, with branches in Jamaica, to afford them facilities for trading with the mother country in this way. Two vessels, fully laden with the fruits of their industry, have already left our shores in connection with this new scheme, and several others, with abundant cargoes, are expected to leave in the course of the year. As to the general trade of the island, the revenue returns show that the export of honey and beeswax is on the increase, and from certain statistics recently prepared under the direction of the Governor, it appears that the export of dyewoods from the country has been steadily increasing since 1830. In that year, 2,389 tons were exported. This quantity was doubled in the succeeding year, and, subject to certain fluctuations, was tripled in the course of the succeeding ten years. In 1865 it increased to 11,647 tons; in 1866 to 28,686 tons; in 1867 it rose to 33,085 tons, and in 1866 it stood at 37,116 tons.

The Governor is still hard at work engaged in the ungracious and disagreeable but highly necessary task of cleansing the Augean stables, which Governor EYRE'S unfortunate administration left as a legacy to his successor. And some fine revelations of official corruption we have had, since the process was begun, all the evil-doers belonging to the so-called "higher classes" of the colony. Indeed, to tell the truth, they could belong to no other class, since the negro, who pays by far the larger portion of the taxes of the colony, was never allowed to come in for a share of the "loaves and fishes" of government patronage. The blacks have hitherto been sedulously kept out of all public offices, honorary or salaried; and it was with extreme difficulty that a gentleman a few years since succeeded in getting one of them—a fine, intelligent young man—appointed to a paltry place in the Customs Department. With such a policy of exclusiveness on the part of the Government, the wonder is that these people should be as "loyal" as we find them. Governor GRANT, however, is following a very different course. He repudiates color altogether, neither appointing a man to office simply because he is black, nor overlooking his claims on that ground. The result is that the blacks are beginning to see their class represented in the different public departments as it has never been before; and this impartiality is having the very best effects upon them in stimulating their efforts at self-improvement.

JAPAN.

Change in the Foreign Policy of the Country—Preparations for a Meeting of the Daimios.

By the arrival of the *Golden Fleece* at San Francisco, files of the *Japan Times* to May 29, were received in that city. Referring to the foreign relations of Japan, that journal says:

"A complete change appears to have come over the foreign policy of the Japanese. The Princes sent into retirement by the former Shogoon, on account of their disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the foreigner, have been restored to favor by the new Shogoon, STOTSEBASHI, and on the 16th inst., the Prince of Owari—who has received STOTSEBASHI'S former title, and holds now, in right of his son, the same position near the throne as did the present Shogoon last year—arrived in Kanagawa for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the foreign visitors to the country. All these nobles, whose names we have mention above, having been called out of their retirement, the appointment of one of them to power is of great significance at present, and is most encouraging. There seems to be no cause to doubt that the liberal, pro-foreign party has got the upper hand, and that our intercourse with Japan will, for the future, be more friendly and satisfactory on both sides.

The meeting of the greater Daimios, so often announced and so often postponed, was about to take place at Kioto. The old (*imkio*) Princes of Satsuma and Owegima had already arrived there, and the Shogoon had returned thither after his entertainment of the foreign Ministers at Osaka."

Jeff. Davis and the Vermont People.

JEFF. DAVIS visited Stanstead last week, and was the guest of Hon. T. LEE TERRILL. FRED. TERRILL, Esq., brought him from Sherbrooke, in a very quiet manner, professedly to see the country and to consult in regard to an investment in the gold mines of Hatley. On Thursday, as we learn from the Newport (Vt.) *Express*, Mr. TERRILL, in his best turnout, took DAVIS about the village to ride, when several incidents transpired not altogether pleasing to either the host or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at him in the street, and greeted him with those familiar words, "We'll hang JEFF. DAVIS to a sour apple tree." He was frequently asked where he had left his "petticoats," and various like remarks more suggestive than pleasing, everywhere fell upon his ear. One lady, stung by the recollection and death of a near relative at Andersonville, gave utterance to her feelings by hurling a stone at him. Permission was asked that JEFF. might ride about the grounds of CARLOS PIERCE, Esq., and take a look at his noted herds, but the request was emphatically denied by Mr. HENRY PIERCE, in charge of the premises, who declared in unmistakable language, "that in no event would JEFF. DAVIS be admitted to those grounds."

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict *of the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

in addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 79 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1867.

Registered '81	Bur.	Sell.	Aug. '65	Bur.	Sell.
5-20s, March 1864	106¾	106¾	June '65	107¼	107¾
6-30 Regist'd '62	108¾	109	July, '65	107¼	107¾
6-30 Coupon, '62	111¾	111¾	N. Y. 7 ₩ ct. S. L.	105¾	106
6-30 Coupon, '64	108¾	109¼	Aug. O. L'Ns's, '64	119¼	119¾
6-30 Coupon, '65	108¾	109¼	Sept. O. L'Ns's, '64	119¼	119¾
6-30 " new, '65	108¾	109¼	Dec. O. L'Ns's, '64	117¾	117¾
5-20 " " 67	108¾	109¼	May, O. L'Ns's, '65	116¾	117¼
10-40 Reg. '67	108¾	109¼	June, O. L'Ns's, '65	116¾	116¾
10-40 Coupon	102¾	103¼	Sept. O. L'Ns's, '65	115¾	115¾
Gold	139¾	140	Oct. O. L'Ns's, '65	115¾	115¾

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made as correspondents wish without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. Issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CALIFORNIA, STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
AUGUST 1, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay ₹25 90 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay ₹1 90 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive ₹1 40 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

PROPOSALS FOR A
$50,000 LOAN.
OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, July 15, 1867.
The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan, upon the credit of said Board, of Fifty Thousand dollars, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.
Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed, "Proposals for Loan."
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 1, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.
Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.
H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Exchange on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN HUNTROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SURIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?
Well, so read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."
OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.
COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office, viz.:
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company General First Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Appleton Extension Bonds.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company Green Bay Extension Bonds.
Galena and Chicago U. Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM NO. 4.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, in New-York on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31 day of August and reopened on the 15th day of September next.
CHAS. F. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 20 years to run.
Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the bonds of this and other roads at fair rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY will please favor us with the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its third preferred first mortgage bondholders, at Messrs. M. Isaacs & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine-st., their interest due August 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect.
HENRY M. DRANE,
JULY 26, 1867. President.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 26, 1867.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the Columbus and an Indianapolis Central Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 19 Pine-st., less Government tax.
R. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.
THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, due Aug. 1, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank, New-York, corner of Nassau and Pine-sts., or at the office of Messrs. Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
SAMUEL B. KLYO, Financial Agent.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, in, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at state Agency, New-York, the same as state debt thereof. KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of insurance and other securities, including City and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investment, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 45 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.
A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, MR. ARTEMUS R. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq.
GEO. A. GARVIN, President.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the United States Government holding a second lien, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety and one-half per cent and accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 11, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF SEVEN PER CENT. MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in Newark.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

BONDS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNties of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois bought. CHAS. SCHLEY, care Morton & Bodger, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF Towns, the counties of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

33D DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 178 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.
A Dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government Tax, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

Office Jersey City Insurance Co.
20TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30, 1867.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st., No. 561 6th-av., No. 163 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
SURPLUS.....96,636
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after August 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of FIVE Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after August 1.
The transfer books will be closed from date to the 3d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, from which date the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN A. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 11, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF SEVEN PER CENT. MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in Newark.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

BONDS OF TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNties of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois bought. CHAS. SCHLEY, care Morton & Bodger, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF Towns, the counties of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

33D DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 178 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1867.
A Dividend of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government Tax, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

Office Jersey City Insurance Co.
20TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 30, 1867.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st., No. 561 6th-av., No. 163 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
SURPLUS.....96,636
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after August 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of FIVE Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after August 1.
The transfer books will be closed from date to the 3d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, from which date the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN A. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year, the twenty-first in the permanent location of young ladies, including a Thorough English, Classical, Musical, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parisian, German, Terms, $400 per annum. Circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. C. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
The course of instruction is full and thorough, eight or nine months each session. Charges moderate and for expenses send for catalogue. Next session opens Sept. 10.
HENRY H. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 26, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Next session begins Oct. 2. For courses of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 2. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to
C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 12 East 38th-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 8 Bond-st.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
"This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and extensive prosecution of its pupils." For circulars address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Manlewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 46 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 467, 469, 471 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 16. For circulars or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $280 a year. No extras, except piano music, terms quarterly. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
H. LADD, A. M., Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September next. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough English training. The next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. References exchanged. Address for one week PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

SEVERAL CLASSICAL TEACHERS wanted immediately. Apply at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 832 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES OF ALL STYLES SELLING at great bargains: 20 second-hand top buggies, brette, open buggies, light platform coach, harness, &c., harness all styles. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 682 Broadway, near Bleecker.

ARMY WAGON, TENTS, AWNINGS, Ashby-covers, pushing McClellan saddles, mule-collars, harness, cart-harness, army clothing, hatchets, canteens, sabres.
W. A. CUSTER,
No. 83 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HORSE AND ROCKaway. Apply at Room No. 8 Market Bank.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.
No. 392 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY, in original packages or bottled. OTIS FIELD, sole agent for sale, No. 125 Fulton, corner Nassau-st., basement.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLAEBER'S Marble Works, No. 154 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 29, 1867.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw from the wheel, the following named persons to serve as a panel in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of September, 1867.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 180 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

GUN-DEALERS AND SPORTSMEN ARE cautioned against manufacturing, selling or using double-barreled breech-loading guns infringing the letters patent of the United States granted to Wesley Richards the 10th day of October, 1865, No. 51,425, as it is our intention to prosecute all infringers.
WESLEY RICHARDS & CO.

THE SCREW STEAM YACHT FIDGET FOR SALE.—Forty-four feet long, eight feet beam, very fast and in perfect order. Apply to F. BATES, foot of Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.—CODE OF SANITARY ORDINANCES, 1867, AND RULES AND REGULATIONS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1867, it was
Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections one, three, five, seven, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-three, forty-four, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and sixty-five, be respectively amended so as to read as follows:
Section 1. The term "Health Officer," "Board of Health," and "this District," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York;" the word "Commissioners of the Board," and "said Board," shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Board of Health;" that the words "person," "owner," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "manager," "agent," and "officer," shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both jointly and severally, each and all owners, part owners, occupants, agents, managers, contractors, parties in interest, persons, officers, boards and corporations, who may sustain the relations, or may be in like manner charged with the duties conferred by or in any ordinance or regulation; that every order, ordinance, or regulation declared applicable to the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, so far as the subject matter thereof is applicable, have as to them, and as far as the Board has authority to make the same, be held to include and apply to the built-up portions of every other village within said District; that every word or phrase anywhere herein defined shall be held to include the same sense wherever used; that the word "regulations" shall be held to mean "rules and regulations." (which latter will be from time to time issued, and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth;) that the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this Board, issued according to its by-laws, rules and regulations; and that every "report" herein required shall be held to be a report in writing, signed by the person (and indicating his official position) who makes the same; that the word "light," or "lighted," shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and that all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meanings, as well as those herein especially given.

Sec. 3. That no doctor, druggist or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretence; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such or other drug, medicine, decoction, drink or remedy, article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

Sec. 4. That no poisonous medicine, decoction or substance shall be sold for sale or use for medicinal purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel or receptacle to be delivered to any person to whom the same is marked "poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

Sec. 5. That no person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale, any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State applicable in any part of this District.

Sec. 7. That the Inspectors of this Board, and its sanitary officers and agents, shall make the inspections and examinations required by law; that the Board of Police do execute and cause to be executed all the orders and regulations of this Board, and that it diligently ordered, including those orders and the other several orders already and those hereafter to be made: and that all persons are forbidden to interfere with, hinder or obstruct said inspection, examination or execution.

Sec. 15. That every clerk, officer and person within said District, required by the one hundred and fifty-second (152) section of the Act of 1857, or by the one hundred and eighteenth (380) chapter of the Laws of 1864, to make or preserve any entry, registry, record, or certificate, as to births, deaths or marriages, shall cause to be sent, to this Board within five days after the knowledge or said birth, death or marriage, a full and true statement in writing, containing all the particulars in respect thereto (so far as reasonably ascertainable,) which, in any other section hereof, are required to be stated by any person relative to any birth, death or marriage.

Sec. 16. That every person therein referred to shall perform the acts required in the following provisions of the section 13 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, to wit:

"It shall be the duty of the next of kin of each person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person as his or her death, and of the person occupying or having charge of the house, the said person died in, any person may die, and of the parents of any child born in said District, (and if there be no parent alive that has made such report, then of the next of kin of such child born,) and of every person present at such birth within five days after such birth or death, to report to said Board in writing, so far as known, the date, ward and street of such birth or death, the name of the person of such child born, and the names of the parents, and the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person, and the ward and street, and place of such person's death and last residence."

Sec. 17. At least two hours before the holding of an inquest, within the counties of New-York or Kings, upon a dead body, the Coroner who has been notified of any death, or who may propose or intend to hold such inquest, shall transmit and cause to be delivered to the Sanitary Superintendent a written notice containing the following facts, so far as known or reported to any such Coroner.

1. The fact of any such call for the holding of an inquest, and by whom made, and when and from whom received by the Coroner.

2. The place (giving the street and street number, and if there be none, then other particulars) where the body is.

3. What is reported to be the cause of the death.

4. When and where the death took place, and where the body has since been.

5. When and where he proposes to hold the inquest, giving the street number, and the hour.

6. What physician, or physicians, or other professional person last attended such deceased person, or attended such person within forty-eight hours of such decease.

And if any such notice of the holding of an inquest for the County of Kings, shall be made or given to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn.

At any time after the commencement of any inquest, the Coroner holding, or who should hold, or who held such inquest, shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a written request so to do, cause the Sanitary Superintendent, or in Brooklyn the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, answer in writing such of the following or such other questions as may be propounded to him by the Sanitary Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Report of Coroner (here insert Coroner's name) upon the body of (here insert name of person) deceased, on the (here fill in the year, month and day,) at (here mention street, number and city.)

1. What was the age, sex, and last occupation, residence and nativity of such deceased person?

2. At what house or place, and in or near what street or avenue, at what number therein, did such deceased person die?

3. If such person died of any poison, when and where was the same administered, and what was the kind of poison?

4. If such person died of violence, when and where was the same committed, and upon what part of the body and person, and of what did such person die?

5. If such person died of any other cause, state such cause, and when and where the cause took effect upon or was received by the deceased?

6. Who prepared, issued or with such deceased person, and at what place and at what time before death, and when, giving the full name and residence of each such person?

7. What was the name and residence of the physician and persons who last attended, and of each physician and person within forty-eight hours of such death attended upon such deceased person, and where did he so attend; and whether said physician was notified, or attended and was examined at such inquest?

8. The time and dates of holding the inquest, and the names and residences by street number of the jurors and witnesses that attended, and dates of their attendance, and whether the body of the deceased was present at such inquest?

9. Was any post-mortem examination made, and if so, when, where, and by whom, and who was present thereat?

It shall be the duty of all Coroners in said District to make return to this Board of all inquisitions by them taken, except when, by law, such inquests are required to be filed elsewhere, and such return shall include the evidence taken on such inquest, and the verdict of the jury, and the full names and residences of the several jurymen.

And in all cases where the inquest may be required by law to be filed elsewhere, such Coroner shall make return to this Board of a copy of such inquest, including a copy of such evidence and verdict; and all such returns shall be made within forty-eight hours after the holding of any and every inquest.

Sec. 18. That it shall be the duty of every person who has discovered or seen the body of a dead human being, or any part thereof, and every person who has reason to think that the fact of the death, or the place of such body, or part thereof, is not publicly known, to immediately communicate to this Board the fact of such discovery, and the place where and the time when he saw the same was discovered or seen, and where the same is or may be found, and any facts known by which said body may be identified or the cause of disease ascertained.

Sec. 19. That the word "physician" shall include dentists, and every other person who practices about the cure of the sick or injured, and who has charge of, or professionally prescribes for, any person sick, injured, or diseased; that the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include all persons sick, affected, or attacked by or with any disease of an infectious, contagious, pestilential nature more especially, however, referring to the cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus fever, and scarlet fever, (scarlatina,) but also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature, and also any other disease pecliarly dangerous to the public health; and every physician in said District shall at all times cause his or her name, office and residence, and also his or her kind and class of practice, to be registered with the Board, and in a manner according to its regulations.

Sec. 20. That every physician shall report to this Board in writing every person (and the state of his or her disease) who has a contagious disease in the house (if known) which such physician has prescribed for, or attended for the first time, having a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours; but not more than two reports shall be required in any one week concerning the same person; but every attending or practicing physician thereof must, at the period, as the last such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

Sec. 21. That every keeper of any boarding-house or lodging-house, and every inn-keeper and tavern-keeper, shall, within twenty-four hours, report in writing to this Board the same particulars in the last section required of any physician concerning any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels, and attacked with any contagious disease.

Sec. 22. That the Commissioners, managers, principal, or other proper head officer of each and every public or private institution in said District, shall cause in each week report in writing (or cause such report by some proper and competent person to be made to them) each week) to this Board, and state therein the name, if known, and condition and disease of any and every person in such house, and such report shall be made at the period as last required.

Sec. 23. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in said District sick of any contagious disease, (where such person shall have means to provide such individual as neglected or not properly cared for, to avoid giving said disease to others,) and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, who he shall have reason to think requires the attention of this Board, to at once report the facts to this Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

Sec. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in said District sick of any contagious disease, (where such person shall have means to provide such individual as neglected or not properly cared for, to avoid giving said disease to others,) and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, who he shall have reason to think requires the attention of this Board, to at once report the facts to this Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

Sec. 25. That no person shall, within the built-up portions of any city or village, without a permit from this Board, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease, except that, outside of the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, such removal from any building may be made pursuant to the written consent of a physician in regular practice, or of an Inspector of this Board. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or nursing thereof, or by a noxious effluvia of himself, cause or contribute to or endanger the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

Sec. 26. That no person, master or custodian of any child or minor (having power and authority to prevent) shall permit any such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person.

Sec. 27. That no but

SHIPPING.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW
calling at Londonderry to and mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALIFORNIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
JOHN BRIGHAM, NEWCOMB, SATURDAY, August 17.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $38.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$148
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
A experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA.....Aug. 7
TARIFA.....Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$35 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, appy at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 21
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$110 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 115 Steerage to London..... 35
First Cabin to Paris.... 125 Steerage to Paris..... 40
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building, viz.:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the 1st of the Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and from $245 for second class, payable in United states gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Otakitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M., taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First cabin to London $5 additional.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $35.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 24
For freight, or passage on board, apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 46 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reidy, No. 11 Broadway.
Eckard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Kerr & Co., No. 8 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
HELLOVA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELIA, Capt. GLASELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BELLOCK, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PUREAU, from New-York, Sept. 14.
The new British Iron screw steamship HELENA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Until further notice these steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Through bills of lading issued to all points given for Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—Saturday, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 23, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90 00
Steerage.....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location and state-rooms.....$75—$90 00
Steerage.....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....ROCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $92.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 45 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120 | SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent:
First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEKOW & VOIGT,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THORSEN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
IRIS, QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THORSEN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $80.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAYLOR, SCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 83 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, HOWLAND ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HABTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 16—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
August 31—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SHABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All passengers sensed at Aspinwall those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 16th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; as Yokohama will the steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

From San Francisco to Yokohama.....	1st Cabin. $250	2d Cabin. $170	Steer'ge. $85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki.....	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship NEVADA.
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
3,000 tons burden,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. JAMES H. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
BRAVANA, Capt. GEO. R. SCOTTOW, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, stopping and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite steamer PERRIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 328 West-st., or on board.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the PERRIT and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburg Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
S. L. MCCREADY, President,
No. 197 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steel steamer
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
H. J. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamship
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER 100 LBS.—The new and first-class steamships of this line will sail regularly between New-York and Charleston and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch their steamers on the popular passage. SARATOGA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from foot of Wall-st., East River. Other ships of this line will be dispatched as the requirements of shipping demand.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
C. H. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Aug. 10.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MOSELLE, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher-sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
10:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Lentzville, Wilkesbarre & Co.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
5:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
8:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 5 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 2:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Bird's Guide of Conn ecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Express train for Greenport and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, Port Jefferson and all way stations.
4 P. M., Sysaset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
6:30 P. M., North Side, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Otisville.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Springs, Passaic and Paterson, at 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 3:45, 5:15, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
9 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached to this train.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, Watertown and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. R. M. SIMPSON, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, for Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail from Bristol to Boston, 30 miles.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seaboating in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.
WEST, NORTH AND EAST
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Amsterdam	1 39	Fort Edward	1 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	4 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 00	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 338 West-st., or on board.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 24 (new slip), East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
The steamer ANNIE M. SMITH, Capt. SMITH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 35, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat SEA NYMPH will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., shore side, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th.....	9¼ A. M.	Sunday, 28th.....	2¾ P. M.
Monday, 29th.....	9 A. M.	Monday, 29th.....	3 P. M.
Tuesday, 30th.....	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 31st..	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st.	3 P. M.		

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. HAWKINS, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, Aug. 2..	3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 2..	7 A. M.
Saturday, " 3..	3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 3..	7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4....	7¼ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 4....	4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4....	7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 5....	6¾ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.
Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington, and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Deshrosses-st. at 8½ and 9 o'clock P. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and Hudson (N. Y.), connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 6½ A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Sylvertraw, Cornell's, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:15; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30, on the arrival of the Danbury and New Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY at from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:30 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON), OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (SAYVILLE).—The fast and commodious steamer BELLE HAVEN, Capt. SAMUEL BADGER, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Sanford's Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEA WITCH, Capt. WM. H. TOWNSEND, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer GENERAL BADGEWICK, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, le

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon—Services at Missionary Park—Mills Theological Society—Monday's Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Monday, July 29, 1867.

The exercises of the 73d Commencement Week of Williams College, were opened on Sabbath afternoon with the Baccalaureate Sermon by President HOPKINS. His text was from 2d John, 10th and 11th verses. "If there come any with you and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither give him God speed. For he that biddeth him God speed is partaker of his evil deeds." These words were spoken by an Apostle especially noted for his love to all men, and yet he exhorted the elect lady not to receive certain persons into her household, under the penalty of becoming a partaker in their guilt. These persons were condemned not on account of character but on account of doctrine. There were a certain class of words in vogue, such as liberality, liberal Christianity, bigotry, breadth of mind, &c. The President proposed to examine into these terms and see what foundation they had in truth. The Deist, Pantheist, and Atheist profess to be liberal, each one looking upon the one accepting more of the supernatural than himself as narrow-minded. The Deist was liberal in his own estimation, but narrow-minded in the estimation of the Atheist. Many believe that the greatest extreme is the most liberal. Many consider it liberal to believe that all men will be saved irrespective of character. Where then shall we find the mean between Fetichism on the one hand, and Atheism on the other? What is the proper criterion of liberality? The point where we should stop is where negation begins to infringe on God's attributes. The proper criterion involves a separation between Christianity and all other religions. It also involves the condition of the highest growth and the greatest possible efficiency of our mental and moral natures. The question is often asked whether certain kinds of amusements are proper. My answer is that you can do anything which will not interfere with Christ's work. The mission of life is identical with truth.

The President then told the graduating class that they were going forth into the world at a time when these terms before mentioned are being used to tempt young men from the good old paths. As in the days of Paul these persons offered them liberty with great swelling words. But they should remember that liberty was often taken away in the name of liberty. There was always a party among the Jews who were anxious to be less exclusive and narrow-minded, and this party finally brought Israel into captivity to the heathen. There is much in the talk concerning a "broad church," which reminds us of the "broad way" spoken of by Christ. These persons can recognize hypocrisy, irreligence, and even irreligion. In short, they are liberal to every system but that of Christianity, however ridiculous and absurd. Young men should be on the side of progress; but let them remember that there is no progress in the brilliancy of the sun and in the glory of God.

At the close of the sermon the audience adjourned to the Missionary Park connected with the college grounds to unite in the services dedicatory to the mission monument recently erected therein. The monument is said to stand upon the identical spot where five of the students held a missionary prayer-meeting in 1805. Tradition says that these young men, being disturbed in their devotedness in a neighboring grove by a thunder-shower, repaired to the protection of a haystack, where they continued their meeting. It was here, as the story runs, that the cause of Foreign Missions was first proposed, and where the monument now stands. It is twelve feet high, and built of Berkshire marble. On the top of the shaft is a round ball three feet in diameter, inscribed with meridians and the outlines of continents to represent the world. On the east side there is a poor reproduction of the memorable haystack and an inscription as follows: "The Birthplace of American Foreign Missions, 1806." Below this are given the names of the five faithful ones.

The dedicatory services were opened by a few eloquent words by President HOPKINS, also President of the American Board of Missions. He referred to the design of the monument, asking the Church, like it, to lift up the world by their prayers toward God. An address was then delivered by Hon. HARVEY RICE, of Cleveland, Ohio, at whose expense the monument was erected. He gave an interesting account of the circumstances we have narrated, and stated that the American Board of Missions was established as the direct result of the haystack prayer-meeting. Mr. RICE then presented to Dr. DUFFIELD, the Historian of Williams College, two letters written by SAMUEL J. MILLS, who is understood to have been the leader of the five young men alluded to. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. SANDERS, a foreign missionary, and W. E. DODGE, Esq., of New-York. Rev. Dr. BOOTH, of New-York, made the closing prayer, and the whole audience joined in singing the missionary hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains."

The meeting throughout was of the most impressive kind.

Last evening an address was delivered before the Mills Theological Society by Rev. Mr. LAMPHEAR, of New-Haven. It was an excellent essay on the effect produced by Christianity in advancing the cause of civilization and freedom.

To-day an address is to be delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa by Prof. SHELTON, of Amherst College, and this evening Hon. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., addresses the Adelphic Union at Goodrich.

G.

THE PLAINS.

Ravages of the Cholera at Fort Gibson—Consternation Among the Residents—Desertion of the Sick.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., Saturday, June 22, 1867.

There are no present indications that the cholera, which made its appearance at this point in the latter part of June, will terminate its career until checked off by the frosts of the coming Autumn or the material necessary to its propagation shall be exhausted. At the present rate of fatality a few weeks more will tell largely on this small population, the number of its victims thus far having been on an average five per day. It first made its appearance among the colored people and Cherokee Indians who reside along the river banks in filthy log shanties, but it is now raging among the better class of citizens and the employes of the Quartermaster's Department, the latter being very numerous at present in consequence of the extensive building now going on the instance of the Government.

What is called the town of Fort Gibson is unclean in the extreme, and in many respects affords one of the fairest fields for the propagation of this disease which can be found on the continent. It is situated on a section of the Grave River bottom lands, where it catches the entire drainage of the surrounding hills. It is subject to high-water overflows and is entirely overrun by a half-dozen varieties of very rank weeds which the people have been too indolent to destroy. The inhabitants are chiefly negroes and Cherokee Indians who are very filthy in their habits and intemperate in their manner of living. Among these two classes have occurred most of the fatal cases, though some of the best people of the place have already succumbed to this fell disease. Among them may be mentioned Col. HUMPHREYS, United States Agent for the Cherokees and Dr. HITCHCOCK, a highly respected resident physician, the latter having died on the 18th inst., after an illness of eighteen hours. Up to the present time no single case has occurred among the troops which comprise the garrison, but as they are encamped in the immediate vicinity of the town they are not likely to escape its ravages for any length of time.

On the breaking out of the cholera the inhabitants of the town were seized with the greatest consternation, and the larger share of them left with unbecoming precipitation. Those who were in circumstances to admit of it fled to other parts of the territory and to adjoining villages not then infected, while the large number of Cherokee and Creek Indians who had been for months lounging about the garrison in a most wretched and starving condition, sought fancied security in the surrounding woods and prairies. The Rosses, who have long been trading and acquiring riches, on the credulity of their unsophisticated countrymen, (one of them the Chief of the Cherokees,) instead of making efforts to allay fear and confine the epidemic, absconded with the others and left those who could not get away to their hapless fate.

The result of this exodus from Fort Gibson is exactly what was to have been expected. The cholera was communicated to other parts of the Territory, and is now raging at many points with greater severity than here, where it first appeared. It is officially announced as having broken out at Fort Arbuckle, two hundred miles west of this place, and at Lahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee nation. It also prevails with much virulence on Baron May's ranch, twelve miles south of Fort Gibson, among a band of the Creek Indians who reside there. These Indians have been for months in a very destitute condition, large numbers of them having lately died of starvation. They are entirely without medical or other aid, their own "medicine men" having no specific for the treatment of cholera; hence they are reported to be dying at the rate of fifteen per day. In one instance an entire family of ten persons died within the short space of forty-eight hours from the time the first one was taken sick. These Creeks have become greatly demoralized through fear, and the moment any member of a household is attacked by cholera the kindred seek their own safety in precipitate flight, and leave the sick one to meet the uncertain issues single-handed and as best he may. Thus, in several instances where death has intervened, the body has remained without burial for many days, and on one occasion the bodies of two children who had died after desertion were eaten up or torn into pieces by partially wild hogs, which are abundant in all this region of country.

Since the death of Dr. HITCHCOCK Major HUBBARD, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, Senior Medical officer of the district, has asked from Department Headquarters, at Fort Leavenworth, that more medical officers be forthwith sent to the district in order that the wants of the inhabitants may in some measure be met. As it is Dr. HUBBARD is the only physician in all the eastern portion of the Territory. Thus far he has been unremitting and fearless in his efforts to meet the present emergency, but should the epidemic make its appearance among the troops, which is more than probable, the services of more medical men would be absolutely indispensable. It would seem that the cholera is taking about such a course as your Metropolitan Health Board predicted for it many months since, as it only reached Fort Smith last year, in its march up the Arkansas River, about seventy-five miles below Fort Gibson, and since it has not as yet reappeared at that place, it is but reasonable to suppose that the "march across the continent," which was undertaken at New-York in 1866, but delayed for a while in consequence of the Winter weather, is now resumed, with its starting point at the base of the Rocky Mountains.

A Connecticut Postmaster Released from Jail.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 1.

GEORGE W. ROGERS, Postmaster at West Meriden, and his brother, NATHANIEL B. ROGERS, who were yesterday arrested on a warrant of commitment for an assault on LUTHER J. RICES, editor of the Meriden *Recorder*, have been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, before Chief-Justice HINMAN. The parties causing their arrest are to be prosecuted by the arrested parties for false imprisonment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. MOHAWK.

The game between these clubs was played yesterday afternoon at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, Eastern District, and proved to be, although nicely played, a very one-sided affair, as the score will show. The Mutuals batted too heavily for the Mohawks, who were somewhat timid with the club, but who did all that they had a chance to do in good style. The game was called during the sixth inning, when the Mutuals had scored four runs with but one hand out. The rain had set in and the appearance of the weather was such as to indicate that the entire remaining portion of the afternoon would be very damp. The following is the score of the game.

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	MOHAWK.	Outs.	Runs.
Hatfield, 2d b.	0	2	Miles, 2d b.	2	0
Waterman, l. f.	3	1	O'Connor, 3d b.	1	1
Devyr, c.	1	3	Silleck, 1st b.	2	0
Peters, p.	4	4	J. Steiner, r. f.	3	0
R. Hunt, 3d b.	2	3	Davenport, c.	3	0
Jewett, c.	3	2	Weeks, c.	3	0
Bearman, 1st b.	2	3	A. Steiner, l. f.	1	0
G. Hunt, c. f.	1	3	Hudson, p. s.	0	0
McMahon, r. f.	0	2	Kelly, c. f.	1	0
Total	15	17	Total	15	1

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Mutual	1	3	1	2	10—17
Mohawk	0	0	0	1	0—1

Fly catches—Mutual, 7; Mohawk, 6.
Out on fouls—Mutual, 1; Mohawk, 7.
Scorers—Messrs. DUNCAN and DARRELL.
Umpire—Mr. GOLDIE, of the Union Club of Morrisania.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

UNA VS. ATLANTA.

The Una Club of Mt. Vernon visited Tremont on Tuesday last, where they played the first game of a home-and-home series with the Atlanta Club of that place, gaining an easy victory. The following is the score:

UNA.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTA.	Outs.	Runs.
Downs, l. f.	5	5	Furroy, F., c.	4	2
Stevens, J. O., c. f.	5	6	Lent, c. f.	4	1
Tuttle, 1st b.	4	5	Furroy, Ed., p.	3	2
Lawrence, p.	2	6	Sterns, s. s.	4	3
Stevens, G., 2d b.	2	6	Mill-ken, l. f.	2	4
Hathaway, 3d b.	3	5	Lyons, 3d b.	3	3
Bageman, c.	3	7	Baack, 1st b.	1	3
Van Cott, W., s. s.	4	4	Hamilton, r. f.	3	1
Minard, r. f.	2	7	Jarvis, 3d b.	3	2
Total	27	51	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Una	0	8	4	2	8	7	9	9	4	—51
Atlanta	0	4	0	4	1	1	4	5	1	—20

Umpire—TULL W. STERRY, of Union Club of Morrisania.
Scorers—C. H. MARTIN for UNA, E. F. BEDELL for Atlanta.
Time of game—Two hours and fifty-seven minutes.

Fulton vs. Intrepid play to-day (Friday) on the Satellite ground, Williamsburgh.

Resolute vs. Una of Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at Satellite ground.

The Nomination of Gen. Grant.

The Executive Committee of the Union General Committee met last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, THOS. E. SMITH, First Vice-President, in the chair. The resolution referred to the Committee by the General Committee with regard to the propriety of forming Grant Clubs in the several Assembly Districts was considered, and the Executive Committee resolved to report in favor of the organization of such clubs, and also of a Central Campaign Club. The Committee sat with closed doors.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned *sine die* at 4 P. M. yesterday, no quorum being present.

Board of Councilmen.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen at 2 P. M. yesterday, Councilman STEPHEN ROBERTS presented the following ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Ferries:

SECTION 1. All landings for steam ferry-boats running to and from the City of New-York and within the jurisdiction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty as aforesaid, shall hereinafter be provided by the person or persons, company or companies in charge thereof with gates that will, when closed, prevent any person from passing to or from the boat at the place or point where the landing is made.

SEC. 2. Every boat designated in the first section of this ordinance shall, immediately on its arrival, be securely fastened to the landing opposite or adjacent to such gate, and shall so continue while the gate remains open; and every such gate shall be and remain closed until such fastening shall have been made; and no such boat shall be unfastened or cast off, or removed from its landing, or shall be attempted to be cast off or unfastened, or removed from the landing, until such gates shall have been carefully and securely closed.

SEC. 3. For any and every violation of this ordinance the person or persons, company or companies, owning or controlling said steam ferry-boats shall be liable to a penalty of $100, to be recovered as other penalties for violations of ordinances of the Corporation are recovered; *Provided*, that no violation shall be deemed such within thirty days from and after the passage of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. The words steam ferry-boats in this ordinance shall apply to steamboats navigating the Harlem River, nor to boats running through the East River to and from points east of Randall's Island, nor to boats running on the Hudson River to and from points north of Spuyten Duyvil, nor to boats running down the Bay of New-York south of Bedloe's Island, except such steam ferry-boats as ply regularly between New-York and Staten Island, Richmond County.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September at 2 P. M.

Steam Car-brakes—Trial of the Longbridge Patent Brake.

The public trial of the patent steam car-brake lately invented by WM. LONGENDEN, of Paterson, N. J., was had on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and resulted in a complete success. Invitations were extended to all the leading railroad managers throughout the country to witness the trial, and among the Companies represented were the Pennsylvania Central, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Lehigh and Susquehanna, New-York and Boston Express Line, Cincinnati and Zanesville, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Georgia Railroad, New-York and Erie, National Car-Spring Company, Union Car Company, Illinois Railroad Company, Union Car-Wheel Company, New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and Southern Minnesota Railroad Company.

The new steam brake is operated by a steam cylinder with 24-inch throw of piston. This cylinder is placed under the "foot board" of the engine. Nothing is seen on the engineer's stand but a small lever that opens and shuts a valve, and a ¾-inch pipe, through which the steam passes into the cylinder. A chain passes around, pulling on the piston head. This chain acts, through the train, connected by sections of rods and chains, and the brakes are applied through the agency of small standards in the centre of the car. By means of the safety valve in the brake cylinder the steam escapes when the pressure becomes greater than required for the best braking. By this means the great evil in railroad economy—of sliding wheels—is obviated.

At the trial yesterday afternoon the brake showed a power of 8,000 pounds, more than double that of seven brakemen exerting their full strength with the old windlass brake. With the new brake a train of cars running at a speed of 30 miles per hour can be stopped in 24 seconds and in a distance of 624 feet. When running at a speed of 24 miles per hour, the usual rate, it can be stopped in a distance of 360 feet.

At the close of the experiments yesterday a resolution was adopted by the railroad managers present strongly recommending the adoption of the brake in the Illinois Legislature, both on the score of economy and for the safety of the traveling public.

The Charges Against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.—History of the Case.

No day has yet been fixed for an investigation of the charges against Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

The history of this case, which is creating considerable excitement in ecclesiastical circles, is said to be as follows:

As far back as the 27th of June, a prominent Methodist minister, who had temporary charge of a recently organized congregation, in Brunswick, inquired of Dr. STURGE if a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of another diocese might serve that congregation during the month of August. The reply was that if a clergyman came within the parish without permission of that Rector, and performed any service not in accordance with the rules which the Episcopal Church prescribes in the Prayer Book and canons, he would be prosecuted for a violation of the law.

On the 13th of July, while attending an ordination held by Bishop CHRISTOPHER of Rocky Hill, near Princeton, information was brought to Dr. STURGE that Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., was advertised in the public prints to officiate for the Methodist congregation known as St. James' Church, on the Sunday following. After consulting with the Bishop and several presbyters present, Dr. STURGE returned to New-Brunswick and sent a note to Mr. TYNG, begging him to refrain from what was contrary to law.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. TYNG officiated on the Sunday following, July 14, morning and evening, for the Methodist congregation, using some portions of the Episcopal Church service.

On Monday a consultation was held with several of the clergy and laity; on Tuesday a presentment was made to the Bishop, which was signed by Dr. ALFRED STURGE, Dr. EDWARD BOGGS, and SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, Esq., Senior Warden of Christ Church. The Bishop transmitted the presentment, as the canon requires, to the ecclesiastical authority of New-York, who have taken the preliminary steps which the canons demand, to bring the case to legal adjudication.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

TRAPPING A COUNTRYMAN.

JOHN HURLEY is a deck hand on one of the numerous North River crafts, and resides at Oswego, N. Y. He foolishly formed the acquaintance of THOMAS WALTERS, who accompanied him through the bar-rooms so plentifully sprinkled over the Fifth Ward. Both indulged freely in liquor, but WALTERS was more wary than his intended victim, so kept partially sober, while HURLEY sank beneath the effects of his frequent potations, and fell asleep on the sidewalk. While in this condition, Officer MOONEY, noticing WALTERS fumbling about the prostrate man's person, arrested him, and aroused the sleeper. HURLEY then discovered that he had been robbed of $75 in cash, and WALTERS was retained in custody on suspicion. When arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, the prisoner could give no satisfactory account of himself, so was held for trial in default of bail.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.

EDMUND J. WARD made on board the brig *John Armstrong*, left his vessel on the 15th of last March, placing her in the care and custody of WILLIAM WHITE. When he returned, a few hours later, WARD found that WHITE had absconded, and that several coats and other articles of apparel, value $51, were also missing. Nothing more was heard of the supposed thief until yesterday, when the mate caused his arrest. When arraigned before the Court, the prisoner was committed for trial.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.

FRED. and PHILIP RIMINGTON *alias* Harrison were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of harboring and threatening to murder Mrs. ELIZABETH BEVINS, of No. 15 Irving place, when they threw some corrosive substance upon her carpets and effected other injuries to her furniture. Several witnesses were examined, and the charge was sustained, so the accused were required to enter bail in the sum of $500 each to keep the peace for six months. Both the man and woman were fashionably dressed.

THE WITKOWSKI CASE.

An adjourned examination was held yesterday in the case of SIMON WITKOWSKI, the New-Orleans merchant, who stood charged with having obtained $8,900 worth of goods from WM. H. HOYT, of No. 840 Broadway, by means of false pretences. The complainant was cross-examined by the counsel for the defence, and testified that he is a member of the firm of CARTER, KIRTLAND & Co., manufacturers and jobbers in clothing; the prisoner had purchased a bill of goods of them in August, 1866, upon representations made by H. DURBING & Co., to whom complainant had been referred, and also upon a statement signed by ROBT. JONES, partner of WITKOWSKI, which represented the accused as being the owner of a plantation in Louisiana, valued at $70,000, and having $10,000 deposited in the bank of Louisiana, and $10,000 in stock of National Bank of Cincinnati. Witness believed these statements, and sold the goods. In answer to a question from the magistrate witness stated that he did not know of his own knowledge whether the statement was true or false. H. B. CHANLIN & Co., had also been offered as a reference, and they stated that they had sold the prisoner's firm goods, and had received payment; witness had been informed that JONES had received goods shipped from New-York by WITKOWSKI, and that he had reshipped them up the Red River, sold the goods and misapplied the proceeds; Mr. HOYT having been his informant; witness had no witnesses present to disprove the statement, had sent for Mr. JOHNSON, but he is now ill. The next witness called was WM. G. WYLY, of Carroll Parish, La., who testified that he is an attorney-at-law, and has resided in said parish for ten years past; has known SIMON WITKOWSKI for fifteen years as a citizen of said parish; knows that on the 10th of August, 1866, WITKOWSKI owned two plantations in that parish of 1,640 acres, a portion being appraised at $60 Per acre; witness had at that time, as attorney for accused, $50,000 worth of bills receivable, the property of the accused; knew that he had a great deal of money on deposit in New-Orleans, and fully believed him to be worth, at that time, the amount he represented himself to be.

LOUIS WITKOWSKI, of Cincinnati, Ohio, testified that he knew that SIMON WITKOWSKI owned bank stock in the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati to the amount of $11,000, $6,000 of which had not been transferred to him, but the bank was notified of the change in ownership when the dividends were placed to his credit. This closed the case, when the complainant desired to withdraw the complaint. Counsel for the defence opposed this course, stating that they desired to have the case considered upon its merits, and moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground of insufficient evidence. The motion was granted by the magistrate, and the accused was accordingly discharged from custody. It is understood that the claims of the claimant have been satisfied as well as those of other creditors, hence the easy settlement of the case.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.

JOHN H. FRENCH, a jeweler at No. 92½ Bowery, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and made oath that on the 30th ult. EMILIA FLORENCE, who had been arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, had entered his place of business and stolen a set of jewelry valued at $20. As the officer testified that the jewelry alleged to have been stolen was found in the possession of the prisoner, she was committed for trial.

THE CARLISLE-STREET ARSON CASE.

FREDERICK LATHERS and CHARLES GOEHN, who were arrested early yesterday morning by Boundsman MCELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on suspicion of having set fire to premises No. 2 Carlisle street, as already reported, were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon on said charge. Several witnesses were on hand to be examined, but owing to the lateness of the hour no new features were elicited when the Court closed for the day. The examination will be continued to-day. Both of the accused deny their guilt.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

DAVID R. REA, a member of the firm of WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, of No. 160 Duane-street, made complaint against JACOBS and PETER J. CLANCY, for the larceny of $50 70 worth of hosiery, gloves laces and other goods, which were carried away from his store during the week. Boundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad, testified that he had received a warrant upon the sitting magistrate, and had searched the apartments occupied by BROOKS, at No. 377 Eighth-avenue, and there found seventeen pairs of hose, one piece of vail gauze, and three pairs of silk gloves. He was informed by BROOKS that he had purchased the goods from PETER J. CLANCY, for ten and fifteen cents per pair, in a restaurant. CLANCY's apartments were next visited, and a quantity of other goods were found concealed therein, which were fully identified by the complainant as his property. CLANCY denied all knowledge of the goods previous to the search. Upon these statements the prisoners were fully committed for trial in default of bail.

ESSEX MARKET—RILEY, ALDERMAN.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

MATILDA SMITH was arrested yesterday afternoon, on complaint of CLEMENTINA MEYER, of No. 29 Fifth-street. It appears that the prisoner rented a room from the complainant, who now accuses her of having stolen $127 worth of wearing apparel from her apartments, immediately adjoining. When taken in custody by Officer SPENCE, of the Thirteenth Precinct, the woman confessed her guilt, and the acting magistrate committed her for trial, in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Early yesterday morning Mr. HENRY F. LIEBENAU, of No. 241 West Forty-ninth-street, was attacked by a party of men who evidently intended to rob him; but before they had seriously injured Mr. LIEBENAU or consummated their purpose, Officer EDWARD BURNAKE, of Twenty-eighth Precinct, came to his assistance, when the men ran off; but the officer succeeded in capturing one of the gang, who gave his name as PAUL LAUGHTON. On searching him the officer found concealed on his person a large spring dirk knife and a pair of iron knuckles, such as are commonly used by highway robbers. Mr. LIEBENAU did not appear to prefer a charge against the prisoner, and Justice DODGE directed the officer to make a complaint against him under the act of 1866, which prohibits the unwise possession and use of slungshot and other dangerous weapons. On being examined, MACKENZIE said he was 19 years of age, was born in France, and that he had no home. He was committed in default of $1,000 to answer.

AT OUR HOUSEHOLDERS.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, (with a "p,") who is an old acquaintance of the Police authorities, dropped in the clothing establishment of FOSTER & Co., under the Cooper Institute, on the Fourth-avenue side. Mr. THOMPSON said he wished to purchase some clothing, but being a gentleman of fastidious taste it was difficult to suit him, and Mr. CHARLES WARREN, one of the partners, was put to the trouble of taking from his shelves a large quantity of clothing to exhibit to Mr. THOMPSON, but none of it pleased his fancy, and he politely took his departure. In so doing, however, a lynx-eyed clerk happened to observe that Mr. THOMPSON had inadvertently forgotten to leave behind him a valuable sack coat which he had concealed under his own. The gentleman was consequently detained by Mr. WARREN until the arrival of Officer SUTHERLAND, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to whom he handed him in the Police Court where Justice DOGAN placed him under $500 bail to answer for his forgetfulness. THOMPSON said he was in bad luck for he had that morning been to the Tombs to see a friend, and something whispered to him that he was destined himself soon to occupy a similar position within its gloomy walls; but that he is not particularly ambitious of visiting Sing Sing. THOMPSON was taken to Police Headquarters where his picture was taken and now graces the "Rogues' Gallery."

MORE TILL TAPPING.

Mr. WM. MCCARTHY, of No. 31 Worcester-street, complained that an individual named GEORGE HENRY MOORE stepped into his store and helped himself to all the spare change that was in the drawer, some $5 worth of currency. Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested GEORGE HENRY and he was held to answer for his offence.

EIGHTH LAW.

Officer MCGLOIN, of the Eighth Precinct, made a complaint against HENRY HOVEY, of No. 37 Greene-street, for selling liquor without a license. HOVEY sold MCGLOIN four glasses of ale, for which he paid forty cents. HOVEY gave bail to answer at the General Sessions.

SELLING LOTTERY POLICIES.

Officer CHARLES D. TURNER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged that GEORGE WALTERS, of No. 152½ Fourth-street, sold to one JOHN HIGGINS, residing at No. 46 Third-avenue, a lottery policy ticket, and that WALTERS keeps a policy shop at the above number. WALTERS gave bail to answer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SINGULAR MODE OF DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.—Mr. HENRY MANNES of No. 268 Seventh-avenue, was considerably surprised yesterday morning at receiving by express the dead body of a female infant child. As he could not account for the circumstance in any way, he notified Capt. HEDDEN of the Twentieth Precinct of the fact, and Coroner GOVER was also notified to hold an inquest. When the Coroner arrived the mystery had been cleared up by Mr. MANNES having received a telegram from Greenpoint, L. I., which read as follows: "A dead child by express; bury it." Signed M. APPLE. This cabalistic message was made a simple one by the explanation that Mr. APPLE is a member of a Jewish society, and as there was no Jewish cemetery in his neighborhood, he had taken this method to secure the remains a burial consonant with the tenets of the Hebrew faith. Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, M. D., made an examination of the remains, and pronounced them to be those of a still-born child, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

REQUIEM MASS FOR THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.—A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor of MEXICO was celebrated yesterday, at 10 A. M., at the Thirtieth-street (St. John the Baptist's) Church, under the auspices of Rev. AUGUSTIN DAUTNER, an Austrian subject, and for some sixteen years a resident of the United States. The impressive music of the mass, performed by an augmented choir, the funereal illumination and mournful drapery of the church, combined with the solemnity of the occasion, deeply affected the auditory who had gathered spontaneously to assist at the sad ceremonies. A catafalque, draped in black, was erected in the main aisle, and the whole church was appropriately illuminated. Among those present we noticed the Austrian Consul-General.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—As Officer DUFFY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he found ARTHUR BODON, 30 years of age, and residing at No. 72 West Twentieth-street, on the corner of Broadway and Spring-street, suffering from the effects of laudanum. BODON was removed to HELMBOLD'S drug-store, where Mr. POWELL, the night-clerk, administered the necessary antidotes, and thereby saved the man's life. Dr. POOLER also attended BODON at the Station-house, but found the man out of danger. Mrs. BODON, of Jersey City, was notified, and she stated that her son had been missing for several days. The motive for his attempt at suicide is unknown.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—The Duke de Penthievre, Count Beauvoir, A. Fauvel and Wm. de Leaki, France, are at the Brevoort House. Admiral Tegethoff and brother and Lieuts. Gual and Hanneberg, of the Austrian navy, and Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Paton, of Illinois; Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; Gen. Reynolds, Providence; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Hon. J. Bradley, Pennsylvania; Hon. G. Greer, Iowa; Hon. W. Reynolds, Meadville, and Hon. W. F. Allen, Oswego, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Saigar, Columbian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found drowned in the North River off One Hundred and Thirty-first-street. Deceased was about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with brown hair and moustache. The remains were taken to the Morgue for identification.... The body of another unknown man was found yesterday floating in the North River off the bulkhead, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. The remains were removed to the Morgue where Coroner WILDEY will hold inquests in both cases.

CASUALTIES.—JOHN RANDALL, who owns the new building No. 383 Third-street, fell from one of the scaffolds and was seriously injured. He was taken home to No. 58 North William-street.... ELLEN FARRELL, of No. 23 Thomas-street, was accidentally run ouer in Trinity-place by a butcher-cart, driven by EDWARD LOWERY. She was severely injured and carried home.... GEORGE HOFFMAN, carman, living at No. 26 Broome-street, was run over by his own truck and severely injured. He was carried home.

A SUICIDAL LEAP.—MRS. ANN MATHEWS, residing at No. 26 Commerce-street, jumped from a three-story window of her residence early yesterday morning. The woman fell with such force upon the sidewalk that she sustained severe internal injuries, death ensuing in a few hours. Coroner WILDEY will hold the necessary inquest to-day. It is alleged that deceased was temporarily insane at the time.

FATAL FALL.—JOHN WILLIAMS, a sailor, aged 38, and a native of the United States, fell into the basement of No. 102 James-street at 10 o'clock last evening. Being intoxicated at the time, WILLIAMS fell heavily and dislocated his neck, causing almost instant death. The body was removed to the Oak-street Station-house, where Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At a late hour last night an Irish laborer named CORNELIUS HEALY, aged 40 years, and residing at No. 53 Cherry-street, was found ill by Officer BURFORD, of the Fourth Ward Police, on the corner of Cherry and Rosevelt streets, and died soon after his arrival at the Fourth Ward Station-house. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest.

INFANT ABANDONED.—BRIDGET MCNULTY, a young girl, who resides at No. 2 City Hall-place, was accosted by a strange woman who requested her to hold a male infant two weeks old, for a few minutes. The girl complied, but after waiting for over two hours she informed the Sixth Ward Police, who took charge of the infant.

CHILD DROWNED.—A little girl named MAGGIE CORRIGAN, whose parents reside at No. 636 East Twelfth-street, was drowned yesterday morning while attempting to leave a schooner at the foot of Nineteenth-street, East River. The deceased had been gathering chips and fell between the vessel. The body was not recovered.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—Dr. DALTON'S weekly report to the Board of Health shows the following cases of contagious disease in the City during the past week: Measles, 123, of which 18 were fatal; scarlet fever, 44, of which 6 were fatal; typhus fever, 4, of which 1 was fatal; typhoid fever, 13, of which 6 were fatal; diphtheria, 8, of which 1 was fatal.

THE CASE OF MR. HESS.—In our report of this case in yesterday's TIMES the affidavit of the complainant was given, charging Mr. HESS with "representing himself to be a detective. Mr. HESS, it appears, is a regularly appointed officer of the Internal Revenue Department.

A COURAGEOUS ACT.—On Wednesday afternoon a boy fell into the East River at the foot of Market-street, and was about sinking for the last time when he was rescued by JOHN J. HURLEY, late of District-Attorney HALL'S office, who at the risk of his own life jumped into the river and brought the young lad to the shore.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, summoned for yesterday, but three members presented themselves. Of course no business was done. The greater number of the members are out of town.

ST. LOUIS WATER WORKS.—The attention of contractors is directed to an advertisement in another column of the Board of Water Commissioners of St. Louis, for the building, in that city, of four large settling reservoirs, for their water works.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the manufacturing portion of WINIERS, HUNT & Co's. hardware establishment, No. — Bowery. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage $300; fully insured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED GUILTY PERSONS.—WILLIAM WELSH, aged about twenty-one years, was arrested in Front-street, on Wednesday evening, by Officer DENNIS SULLIVAN, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, upon the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the United States Claim Agency Office of REUBEN VOAS, No. 183 York-street, on Sunday morning last. It appears that the officer heard a report as if caused by a six-pounder, and going to the place where the sound proceeded from, discovered that the office had been broken open and the safe shattered by means of gunpowder. The force was so great that the rivets of the safe were blown through the ceiling and roof, and the window panes were smashed. As soon as the officer made his appearance the operators fled. The prisoner, WELSH, escaped, but his accomplice, named JAMES MCDONNOTT, was discovered in an adjoining yard, and taken into custody. Claims of soldiers and seamen, amounting to between $4,000 and $5,000, were found secreted about the premises, the papers having been thrown away by the accused in their flight. The explosion of the safe occurred at the time the morning gun of the Navy-yard fired, which was no doubt done designedly; but the officer hearing the two reports, knew that something must be wrong, and therefore commenced his investigations. Both the accused were committed for examination, which is to take place before Justice CORNWELL on Tuesday next.

WOULD HAVE HER OWN WAY.—A German named EDWARD HAMMERLICH, aged 26, a seaman by occupation, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of WILLIAM BRENTING, residing at the corner of Smith and Bergen streets, upon the charge of abduction. It appears that BRENTING's daughter KATHERINA had two suitors for her hand—the one tolerably well-to-do, whom the parents desired her to marry, and the other, HAMMERLICH, with little more to recommend him than a handsome face and figure. The daughter preferred the sailor, and meeting him clandestinely, they went off and were united in the bonds of wedlock. The parents not being aware of the fact, had the young husband arrested, but upon being brought to the Forty-third Police Precinct Station-house the truth was divulged. After some expressions of surprise and indignation by the father, the son-in-law was accepted as a member of the family, to the satisfaction and relief of the parties most interested. The charge of abduction was withdrawn.

CELEBRATION OF EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.—The anniversary of the emancipation of the sla